

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1744.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT BY POST, 6D.



THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL: CUTTER'S BOAT TAKING SURVIVORS FROM THE RIGGING OF THE NORTHFLEET.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Ashbrooke-road, Sunderland, the wife of Ralph Simey, of a son.

On the 27th inst., the wife of the Rev. S. F. Williams, Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at Ravenby Rectory, Grantham, the wife of the Rev. J. Hays, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at Christ Church, Paddington, Lord Westbury to Eleanor Margaret, third daughter of the late Henry Tennant, Esq.

On the 23rd ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. W. Newbolt, Vicar of Dymock, and the Rev. F. Wood, Rector of Erwtown, Devereux Herbert Mytton, Esq., of Garth, near Welshpool, to Emma Lydia, only daughter of Edmund Story, Esq., retired Madras Civil Service.

On the 23rd ult., at Stoke, by the Rev. George Brook Bridges, assisted by the Rev. Charles Webb, Vicar of the parish, Henry, only son of Sir Henry Bromley, Bart., of Stoke, Notts, to Adela Augusta, only child of Westley Richards, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at 4, St. James's-terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, Robert Gilmore, Esq., in his 75th year.

On the 21st ult., at Elm Bank, Jersey, Peter Hemery, Esq., during many years Colonel Commandant of the Royal Jersey Artillery, aged 60.

On the 20th ult., at Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, Dowager Lady Bridport, Duchess of Bronte, in the 86th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, the 26th ult., at her residence, 5, Merrion-square East, Dublin, Georgina, widow of the late John Drew Atkin, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart., late of Brighthelmston, in the county of Cork.

On the 12th ult., at his residence, 79, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, George Dunn, Esq., late of Bath House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. R.I.P.

On the 28th ult., at 104, Gower-street, Bedford-square, A. G. Da Costa, Esq., in his 72nd year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8.

SUNDAY, FEB. 2.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Candelmas.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. A. Hessey, D.C.L.; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of London.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. E. Jowett, M.A.; Master of Balliol College, Oxford. St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. E. C. Wickham, M.A. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. George Nugee, M.A., Rector of Wymering.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Anger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services, in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, incumbent.

MONDAY, FEB. 3.

Royal Institution, 2 p.m., general meeting.

University College, 3 p.m. (Professor Grant on Zoology; commencement of course).

National Health Society, 4.30 p.m. (Miss Chessar on Physiology and Hygiene).

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m. National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Miss Beedy on Education in America).

Medical Society, 8 p.m. (Lectures on the Lettsomian Lecture, by Mr. H. Lee).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. C. A. Row on some Current Principles of Historical Criticism).

Society of Engineers, 8 p.m., first meeting of the season; the president delivers his opening address.

Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Stirling Lacon on Lowering Boats at Sea; Captain G. Bremner on Steering-Screws; Major Hutchinson on New Surveying Instruments).

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. P. Seddon on the Shoring of Grosvenor Church Tower; Mr. J. Barber on the Warming and Ventilation of Public Buildings).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Arthur Rigg on the Energies of the Imponderables).

St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. C. A. Row on some Current Principles of Historical Criticism).

TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

Moon's first quarter, 10.6 a.m. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).

St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (the Dean, Dr. Church, on the Effects of Christianity in the Formation of National Character).

Pathological Society, 8 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Campbell on the Loosha; Mr. A. L. Distant on the Inhabitants of Car-Nicobar).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., (Discussion on Cylindrical Founda-

tions; Mr. W. T. Thornton on Gauges for the State Railways of India).

Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (the Rev. D. H. Haigh on the Era of Ezra and Nehemiah; the Rev. J. M. Rodwell on an Assyrian Patera having a Hebrew Inscription; and on a Passage in Plautus).

Royal Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Lord Bury's paper on the Treaty of Washington; Mr. G. Bourinot on the Marine and Fisheries of Canada).

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. B. Medolla on Protective Colouring in Insects; Professor Allman on Hydroidea; and Papers by Mr. G. Gulliver and Dr. Günther on Batrachians, &c.).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.

Royal Agricultural Society, noon. University College, 4.30 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on the Philosophy of Kant and Hume).

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Barff on Fresco and Silicious Painting).

Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. A. Leared on Rare Drugs from Mexico).

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Sharp on the Oolites of Northamptonshire; Mr. D. Mackintosh on the Boulders of N.W. England; Mr. J. Lucas on Clay-ironstone).

Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Colonel A. Strange on Ships for the Channel Passage).

Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m. St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., London Ballad Concert.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

Meeting of Parliament.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong on the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances).

British Orchestral Society, concert, 8 p.m.

Royal Albert Hall, Oratorio Concert, 8 p.m. ("Stabat Mater.")

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).

Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Perkin, Secretary, on Anthrapurpurin; Dr. C. R. A. Wright on Isomerism in the Serpene Family; Messrs. R. S. Dale and Schorlemmer on Aurine).

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m. Geologists' Association, 7.30 p.m. anniversary (Mr. C. Lapworth on the Dipionides of the Moffat Shale).

South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Marshall on the Human Form).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Ramsay on Old Continents, 9 p.m.).

Philological Society, 8.15 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on Accent and Emphasis).

SATURDAY, FEB. 8.

Half-quarter day.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. E. A. Freeman on Comparative Politics).

South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Electric Currents).

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.

Meeting of the Fox Club.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, *THE WICKED WORLD*, Every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Kendal, Arnott, Buckstone; Messdames Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Doors open at 6.30; at 7.30, *THE LADIES' BATTLE*—Miss Eleanor Butler; at Nine, *LOVELL CREVE*; or *The Merry Topsy-turveys*, by Hervé. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 5s. No fees for booking.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE. In active preparation, a great Historical Spectacular Drama, by W. M. Akhurst, Esq., entitled *FAIR ROSAMOND*; or, *the Days of the Plantagenets*.

LATE ASTLEY'S.—The GREAT and ONLY EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME still drawing crowded and delighted audiences.

SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE. NEW SCENES in the ARENA. Extraordinary Riding and Gymnastic Feats.

GRAND ILLUMINATED DAY PERFORMANCES. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at Two o'clock. Open every evening at 6.30; commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four, under Mr. Drysdale. No charge for booking. Prices from 6d. to 25s.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The splendid Pantomime of *CINDERELLA*; or, *Harlequin and his Little Glass Slipper*, every Evening, at Seven o'clock; Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.45, to which Children under Ten half price to all parts of the House. 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62nd times of representation.

GRAND CIRQUE, HOLBORN.—Patronised by Royalty. OPEN TWICE DAILY, at Two and Seven. Thronged at each Representation with aristocratic and delighted audiences. This, the legitimate home of Equestrianism, daily and nightly attended by the élite of society. Visited and recommended by the clergy of all denominations. The hundreds of children who daily and nightly patronise this fashionable place of amusement render it one of the prettiest and happiest sights to be found in the metropolis—the building resounding with roars of laughter at the Comic Scenes in the Circle.

N.B.—Important Engagement, at an enormous cost, of the world-renowned EQUESTRIAN MONKEYS from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris. All believers in the Darwinian theory will be particularly struck with the wonderful sagacity displayed by these extraordinary animals. They will appear for the first time on Monday Evening.

MOST IMPORTANT PROVINCIAL NOTICE.—The Public residing in the various cities and towns of the United Kingdom is hereby notified that the title of *CHRISTY MINSTRELS* IS TOTALLY EXTINGUISHED FOR EVERMORE. The only company that ever possessed a clear and legitimate right to the designation from the period of its introduction into this country in 1857, and so many years past permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, is now known as

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

THE PUBLIC RESIDING IN THE PROVINCES may henceforth protect themselves against the too-frequent attempts at imposition, so long practised with impunity by persons who have traded upon the name and reputation of Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS'S Company, by noting that

THE TITLE OF *CHRISTY MINSTRELS* NO LONGER EXISTS, and that the Company so many years past legally distinguished by the now extinct designation is entitled

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous and unbroken season, of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS (so many years past known as the ORIGINAL *CHRISTY MINSTRELS*), EVERY NIGHT at Eight, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the year round. Eighth consecutive year at this hall, in one unbroken season. The company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers, all of whom are of known eminence. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Luxurious Private Boxes from 14 guineas to 24 guineas; 2 guineas; 1 guinea; 5s.; 2s.; 1s. 6d.; 1s.; 6d.; 3d.; 2d.; 1d. Doors open for the day performances at 2.30; for the evening ditto, at 7.30. Places may be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine till Seven. No charge for booking.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New and Original Entertainment, *HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABOARD, and VERY CATCHING.*—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations next week:—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is now OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.—ALFRED D. FREIF, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCH" with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francisco di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE SEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES, &c., now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—GALLERY, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.—PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours for the 1873 Exhibition will be received FEB. 1 and 3. Professional Artists only are eligible as Members. Works by non-members are received on the approval of the committee. Prospectus at the Gallery. Will open MARCH 3.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD begs to announce that her FAREWELL BENEFIT and last public appearance will take place in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, to commence at Eight o'clock. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard; Violin, Mr. Carrodus and Herr L. Ries; Viola, Mr. Zerbini; Violoncello, Signor Piaciti; Vocalists, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict.—Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets may be obtained at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at the Hall, 23, Piccadilly.

FIFTH BRITISH ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.—Patron, H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.—THURSDAY, FEB. 6.—Conductor, Mr. George Mount.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Scotch Symphony, Mendelssohn's Scena (MS.), (Soprano) Necklace, Sullivan, Miss Edith Wynne; Overture (first time) to "Winter's Tale" (M.S.), John Francis Barnett; Grand Polonaise in E flat, Chopin (Pianoforte, Miss Nathalie Evans); Overture (Egmont), Beethoven. Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 4s., 2s., and 1s., at all Music-sellers; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, 23, Piccadilly.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, FEB. 14, Haydn's CREATION. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Mrs. Suter, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing.—Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Banks, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Nordblom, and Mr. Santley. The London Orpheus Quartet. Pianoforte, Mr. Brinley Richards. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Latz. Tickets, 1s. to 6s., to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

The political topic about which the talk of the week has chiefly revolved has been the probable results of the mission of Count Schouvaloff from the Government of St. Petersburg to that of London. We are not sorry that the near approach of the Parliamentary Session promises a speedy relegation of the great Central Asian question to a somewhat less conspicuous position. The importance of the policy involved is not to be denied; nor, we think, are there any good grounds for the conclusion that the statesmen of our own country are more anxious than those of Russia to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between the two States, while aiming at such an adjustment of their separate interests between the Caspian Sea and the frontiers of Afghanistan as the

possibilities of the case will admit of. But, perhaps, it is out of the reality combined with the apparent remoteness of those interests that the chief danger of a misunderstanding arises. We have not the least suspicion that her Majesty's Ministers, or that Lord Granville and the Premier especially, lack the most authentic information of all the main facts which illustrate the present phase of what is sometimes called "the Asian mystery." We are not so sure, however, that all the members of the fourth estate are so well supplied with knowledge, or so well trained in patience and calmness, in relation to the occurrences they deem themselves called upon to discuss. This is not to be imputed to them as a matter of reproach, but it is always to be looked upon as a source of some danger. Telegrams, the substantial truth of which cannot always be relied on; correspondence, frequently dictated by that zeal without discretion which usually associates itself with personal interests; editorial comments, which, however quiet in tone or moderate in policy, mostly serve to elicit still warmer controversial remarks and looser statements from those persons who prefer to know all about the matter; and causes of a similar kind, are extremely apt to involve these international discussions in a fiery atmosphere which enhances any inflammability of national temper that may have previously been excited. We do not regret, therefore, as we have already said, that the Parliamentary Session is close at hand, that other topics will demand and receive public attention, and that foreign politics, and particularly the question which may be said to be typified by Count Schouvaloff's mission, will probably be reduced to safe dimensions, and will certainly be divested of those surrounding mists through which they appear to outside observers so much more formidable than they actually are.

We confess that our confidence in Berlin and St. Petersburg "correspondents" of the daily press is not by any means immovable, nor do we think that the statements which reach the British public from the frontiers of India can be always accepted as representing solid facts. Still, in general outline, no doubt, the progress of Russian policy in Eastern Turkestan is sufficiently definite, and is of a precisely similar character to our own progress from south to north in India under the general rule of the East India Company. The trader goes first, the soldier follows his footsteps; political influence is exercised as soon as possible afterwards, and annexation completes the process. In this way Russia has for many years past been gradually pushing her empire eastward; and, if one could depend upon telegrams prepared upon no-one-knows-whose authority, she has recently taken an attitude towards the Ameer of Afghanistan menacing, to say the least, to the independence and the territorial rights of that ruler. It seems highly probable that the Government of her Majesty has sought from the Government of the Czar precise information of its intentions, and has drawn its notice to certain contingencies, which, should they be actually realised, would greatly embarrass the friendly relations now subsisting between the two Courts. But we are not satisfied that there is any covert design on the part of Russia to trespass upon the interests of British India, or that the Queen's Ministers have felt it either necessary or politic to offend the *amour propre* of Russia by telling her in effect—"Thus far shalt thou go, but no further;" and although, looking to the outbreak of the Crimean War, the danger of "drifting" is tolerably well appreciated, we can hardly doubt that Lord Granville will define with tolerable distinctness the policy which, in certain eventualities, would govern the proceedings of this country.

On one point that has touched the susceptibilities of Indian politicians, her Majesty's Government, it is rumoured, have received "explicit assurances." The projected invasion of the Khanate of Khiva is not intended for permanent conquest or annexation, but merely to obtain redress due for wrongs inflicted upon Russian subjects. When suitable punishment has been visited upon the Khanate, and proper guarantees have been exacted, the Czar's troops will retire within his frontier. If this be ultimately confirmed by facts, and if it be true, as has been hinted, that negotiations are being carried on for the establishment of a neutral zone in Central Asia between Russia and India, the question upon which so much talk and speculation has been expended of late may be safely dismissed for another generation at least. Papers relating to the subject will doubtless be submitted to both Houses of Parliament, and will probably be sifted by thorough discussion. A more welcome or useful wind up of the agitation can hardly be desired. As yet there is no insoluble difference between the two Cabinets; nor, unless popular prejudice and passion should be successfully appealed to, is it necessary that there should be. When the secrecy that surrounds the diplomatic intercourse on the matter in dispute shall have been dissipated by full documentary knowledge, we entertain a confident expectation that it will have emerged from a region of peril, and that the rather fussy inquietude of a small section of the British public will thereupon subside.

The *Times* has reason to believe that the Shah of Persia, upon his anticipated visit to Great Britain, will be entertained at Buckingham Palace, and that a vote will be presented to the House of Commons for the necessary expenses of receiving and entertaining our illustrious visitor.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 25	5 47	6 8	6 30	6 50	7 15	7 38
8 5	8 40	9 15	9 53	10 33	11 15	11 55

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Four Weeks of the Pantomime. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at a Quarter to Two. Every Evening, the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled *THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD*; or, *Harlequin Queen Mab, or the World of Dreams*. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by W. Beverly. Characters in the Opening by the celebrated Yokes Family, Double Troupe of Pantomimists, &c. Preceded by the Farce of *THE TALE OF A COMET*. On Monday, March 3, will be produced, *THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES*, the first time for fifty years at this theatre. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucault.—Last Weeks.—*BABIL and BLOU* (by Dion Boucault and J. R. Planché, Regis.). Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performance Every Saturday at Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues her sojourn at Osborne House, where her Majesty is expected to remain until about the 17th inst., when the Court will return to Windsor Castle. The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Hon. Eliot Yorke, arrived at Osborne. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, who had been on a visit to the Queen, left on Wednesday week. The Hon. Eliot Yorke dined with her Majesty. On the following day Viscount Templetown, K.C.B., and Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., dined with the Queen. Yesterday (Friday) week the Duke of Edinburgh visited Portsmouth and inspected the Devastation. His Royal Highness crossed from and to Osborne in her Majesty's yacht Alberta. Lord Colville of Culross dined with her Majesty. On Saturday last the Duke of Edinburgh left Osborne for London. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. Her Majesty has taken her customary daily walking and driving exercise in the neighbourhood of Osborne. The Queen has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor expressing her deep sympathy with the survivors of the Northfleet, and inclosing a cheque for £200 towards the relief fund opened at the Mansion House.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, with the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Duke of Cambridge, and a party of nine guns, brought down a bag of 600 head of pheasants, on Thursday week, in the home preserves of Savernake, and on the following day good bags of ground game were made. The Princess of Wales, with the Marchioness of Ailesbury and the lady visitors at Savernake, drove through the forest and visited the Cottage Hospital. The Princess and party were received by the Rev. J. O. Stephens and the medical officers, who were presented to her Royal Highness by Lord Ernest Bruce. After an inspection of every branch of the establishment, the Princess, with the other visitors, proceeded to the Servants' Training School and St. Catherine's Church, making a close inspection of each building. In the evening the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury received a party of nearly 150 guests in honour of their Royal visitors. During the evening Mr. Corney Grain gave a successful performance in his delineations of character, upon which he was warmly complimented by the Prince. After supper dancing was kept up with great spirit until two o'clock the following morning. The band of the Wiltshire Yeomanry was in attendance. Next day the Prince and Princess visited Marlborough College. The town was en fête, and the reception of their Royal Highnesses, both from the townspeople and from the boys, was most enthusiastic. At the triumphal arch erected across the Kennet a congratulatory address was presented by the Mayor; after which the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Cambridge (who is a governor), proceeded to the college, where they were received by the Rev. F. W. Farrar (the Head Master) and the bursar. The Royal party visited the Adderley Library, the dining-hall, the chapel, and the great school, and evinced great satisfaction at the arrangements. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards returned to Savernake, and a few hours later took leave of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, and returned to London. The Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which the Marquis of Ailesbury is Colonel, acted as an escort to the Royal cortège during the visit. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince left Marlborough House for Six Mile Bottom, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from St. Pancras by the five o'clock express train to Cambridge, and thence by special train to Newmarket. The Princess left town on the same day for Sandringham. The Prince and the Duke of Cambridge—who, with a select party of friends, enjoyed two days' shooting—proceeded to Sandringham on Thursday, the Duke and Duchess of Teck also arriving on the same day. Yesterday (Friday) the Prince and Princess gave a ball at Sandringham House.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur was present, on Wednesday week, at a soirée given by the King, at the Quirinal, Rome. On the following day the Pope gave a special audience to his Royal Highness. In the evening the Prince was entertained at dinner at the British Embassy; after which his Royal Highness was present at a grand reception at the residence of Sir A. B. Paget. Among those present were Prince Humbert and Princess Marguerite, the members of the diplomatic body, several senators and deputies, as well as many distinguished Englishmen and Italians. The Prince dined at the Quirinal on Sunday. His Royal Highness was present on Monday night at a ball given by the Princess Triggiano. The Prince and Princess of Piedmont were present, and all the Roman aristocracy. On Tuesday morning the Prince visited St. Peter's, Monsignor Howard showing him over the edifice. His Royal Highness was present on Wednesday at a review of the Bersaglieri, having previously expressed a desire to inspect those troops. Prince Humbert was also present.

Prince and Princess Achille Murat and the Princes Joachim Murat have left the Pulteney Hotel.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff and Countess Thérèse Bernstorff have returned to the German Embassy on Carlton House-terrace from their visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley House.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have returned from town from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury at Savernake, Wilts.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have left Stafford House, St. James's, for Lilleshall, Salop.

The Duke of Richmond has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Duke and Duchess de Mouchy have left the Pulteney Hotel for Paris.

The Marquis of Ripon, as Lord President of the Council, gave his annual dinner on Saturday, at the Clarendon Hotel, to the great officers of State for the purpose of arranging the list of Sheriffs.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House for Bowood, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have arrived in Berkeley-square from Longleat, Wilts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have left Holderness House, Park-lane, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Lilleshall.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer closed their visit to the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, at Bessborough House, on Saturday. His Excellency held the first Levée of the season on Tuesday at Dublin Castle. It was largely attended. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer will give a ball at Dublin Castle on Feb. 12 and March 5, a dinner party at the castle on each of the following days:—Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 6, 11, 20, 21, 25, and March 11.

The Earl of Clonmell has arrived in town from his seat, Eithop's Court, in the county of Kildare.

A costume ball was given by the Countess of Charlemont, on Monday night, at the residence of the Earl of Charlemont, Marice, Clontarf, and was largely and fashionably attended.

Anne, Countess of Dunraven, has arrived at her residence, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square.

Viscount Sydney has arrived in town from visiting Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.

Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Tatton Park, Cheshire.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Brand have arrived in town from Glynde Place, their seat near Lewes.

Mr. Gladstone had a Cabinet dinner, on Wednesday evening, at his private residence on Carlton House-terrace.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bayley, A. M. Y., to be Vicar of Thurgarton-cum-Hoveringham, Notts. Beater, Orlando; Vicar of All Saints', Cressing. Churchyard, O.; Vicar of Long Barton, Newcastle. Collins, John; Vicar of Holmfield, Huddersfield. Davies, J. H., Curate of Leamington; Incumbent of St. George's, Claines. Gardner, H.; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Smethwick, near Birmingham. Irvin, B.; Vicar of Marske with Saltburn, Yorkshire. Kirby, H. W.; Incumbent of Field Broughton, Lancashire. Moore, M. R.; Rector of Ruchock, Worcestershire. Nisbet, Matthew Alexander; Vicar of St. Luke's, Gloucester. Sicklemore, George Wilson; Rural Dean of Westbere. Swire, John; Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Sylvester, Edward T.; Rector of Deene and Domestic Chaplain to the Countess of Cardigan. Watts, J. G.; Rural Dean of Hill No. 1, diocese of Lincoln. Wright, Charles; Vicar of Bilsdale, Yorkshire.

Dr. Pusey, who has been dangerously ill at Genoa, is "out of present danger."

The Old Testament Company of Revisers finished their session yesterday week.

The Rev. John Bramston, the new Dean of Winchester, has been presented by his old parishioners at Witham with a testimonial consisting of silver plate of the value of £289, and seventeen of the present and past curates of Witham have presented him with a handsome clock.

A meeting of clergy and laity favourable to the retention of the Athanasian Creed in the Book of Common Prayer was held at Norwich last Saturday—the Dean of Norwich presiding. It was stated that 4000 of the clergy of the Anglican Church were opposed to the creed, while 16,000 were staunch advocates for its retention.—The Dean of Ripon has addressed a letter to the *Times*, above a column in length, advocating the retention of the Athanasian Creed in its integrity in the public worship of the Church. Dr. McNeile believes that if this creed were removed the Nicene Creed would next be objected to, and the Apostle's Creed would follow.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

R. B. C. Everard, Commoner of Brasenose, has been appointed a Hulseian Exhibitioner.

C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, late Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge, has been nominated Select Preacher in place of the Dean of Norwich, resigned. The name will be submitted to Convocation on Tuesday next.

A Convocation will be held on Thursday, Feb. 13, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing to the Professorship of Political Economy, which will be vacated by expiration of time. The present Professor is re-eligible.

The following will be Degree Days in Hilary Term, 1873:—Thursday, Feb. 6; Thursday, March 6; Saturday, April 5.

CAMBRIDGE.

The list of Mathematical Honours was published yesterday week, the names of the Wranglers being read out in the Senate House. In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

WRANGLERS.		35	Benson, Downing	65	Hobson, St. John's
1	Haing, Trinity		{ Roughton, John's	66	Richardson, Trin.
2	Nelson, Trinity		{ Talbot, Jesus	67	Angus, Clare
3	Guerney, St. John's			68	Lapage, Magdalene
4	Prior, Caius				{ Birdwood, Peter's
5	Garnett, St. John's				{ Metcalfe, St. John's
6	Terry, Trinity				{ Quirk, St. John's
7	Hick's, St. John's	40	Alston, St. John's	72	Gardner, Corpus
8	Ritchie, Trinity	41	Gurney, Trinity	73	Quirk, M. St. John's
9	Lock, Clare	42	Ponting, Corpus	74	Stubbs, Corpus
10	Gregory, King's	43	Hawkins, R. Corpus	75	Willacy, St. John's
11	Johnson, St. John's	44	Thorp, St. Cath.	76	Downing, Sidney
12	Covey, Queens'		{ Bell, St. John's		{ Beverley, Clare
13	Reeves, St. John's		{ Jones, G. O., Trin.		{ Fair, St. Peter's
14	Clarkson, King's		{ Kisch, Trinity		{ Browne, Trinity
15	Hoare, St. John's	48	Griffin, Sidney	80	Barnacle, St. John's
16	Vinter, Caius		{ Howson, Pembroke	81	Hodgkinson, John's
17	Whitfield, St. John's		{ Lloyd, St. John's	82	Bell, Trinity
18	Ruston, St. John's		{ Newman, Magd.	83	Burville, St. John's
19	Adams, T., St. John's	52	Robinson, Christ's	84	Brereton
20	Spear, Clare	53	Pinder, St. John's	85	Dawe, Corpus
21	Yonge, Trinity Hall	54	Ratcliffe, Pembroke		{ Hanson, St. John's
22	Drury, Trinity	55	Todd, Queen's		{ Williams, Sidney
23	Irons, Emmanuel		{ Blackburn, Trinity	88	La Touche, St. Cath.
24	Fletcher, St. Peter's		{ Machell, St. John's	89	Lambert, C.A., Trin.
25	Pole, Queens'	58	Ellen, St. John's		{ Hallsworth, Sidney
	{ Hodgins, Emman.	59	Berry, Queen's		{ Mytton, St. John's
	{ Laing, Clare	60	Baber, Trinity	92	Pretymann, Emman.
28	Simpson, Trinity			93	Mainprice, St. Cath.
	{ Delevigne, Jesus			94	Clarke, Trinity
	{ Robinson, Trinity			95	Hudson, Clare
	{ Hall, Christ's	62	Knox, Sidney	96	Muggeridge, King's
	{ Ogilvie, G.A., Trin.	63	Lake, St. John's	97	Hill, Trinity
	{ Batterbury, St. Pet.	64	Cardwell, Christ's	98	Cooper, St. John's
	{ Finlay, Trinity				

Ægrotant—J. W. Anderson, Gonville and Caius; Eddy, Sidney Sussex.

Mr. Thomas Oliver Harding, the Senior Wrangler, is a son of the Rev. Thomas Harding, a Wesleyan Minister, now residing at Whitehaven. He was born on Jan. 5, 1850, and entered Trinity College in May, 1869.

Professor Adam Sedgwick, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, died at his rooms in Trinity College on Monday. A brief memoir of the Professor is given in the Obituary column.

An examination of an interesting character has recently been held at Cambridge in connection with Girtton College. The authorities having preferred a request for the informal admission of Miss S. Woodhead, a student of the college, to the Mathematical Tripos examination, the examiners, in their private capacity, kindly consented to look over her papers and report upon them according to the University standard. The examination, which took place in a private room, was held under the superintendence of an M.A. member of the University appointed by the examiners, and was in all respects precisely similar to that of the undergraduates of the University, though not officially recognised. The marks assigned to Miss Woodhead were such as would have placed an undergraduate candidate among the Senior Optimes—i.e., in the second class of mathematical honours.

Mr. Sidney Colvin, M.A., of Trinity College, was, on Wednesday, elected Slade Professor of Fine Art, in succession to Mr. Matthew Digby Wyatt, M.A.

The first of a series of lectures for the present term was delivered in the Arts' School on Wednesday by the Professor of Political Economy, the subject being "Taxation."

THE LATE DR. LUSHINGTON.

We announced last week the death of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., formerly Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and one of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. This venerable and estimable gentleman was in the ninety-first year of his age. He was born in 1782, being the second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., by a daughter of Mr. John Boldero, of Aspenden Hall, Herts. He was educated at Eton, and at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he gained a fellowship. He took his degree of M.A. in 1806, and that of D.C.L. in 1808. Having been called to the Bar in the Inner Temple, he then entered Doctors' Commons and devoted himself to practice in the courts of civil and ecclesiastical law. But he soon obtained a seat in Parliament as M.P. for Yarmouth, having a private fortune of his own. He was attached to the Whig party, and earnestly advocated the abolition of the slave trade, as well as other Liberal measures. As one of the counsel for Queen Caroline, with Brougham and Denman, his forensic efforts gained him much renown. He was a zealous and consistent political reformer while in Parliament, where he represented, at different times, Yarmouth, Ilchester, Winchester, and other boroughs, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, when, in acknowledgment of his signal services, he was returned by the new constituency of the Tower Hamlets. He represented the Tower Hamlets for several years, until an Act was passed by which the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty (this appointment had been conferred on him in 1838) was disqualified, like the other Judges, from sitting in the House of Commons. His first judicial promotion had been to the Consistory Court, in 1838; he was likewise Chancellor of the dioceses of London and Rochester, and held other minor appointments. The judicial character of Dr. Lushington will stand high amongst the standard authorities in his distinctive sphere.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co., of Piccadilly and Cheapside.

THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

The attempt made, by a proposal of Mr. Brogden, M.P., to bring about a settlement of the dispute which has stopped the work and wages of 70,000 persons in the collieries and iron-furnaces of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, meets with greater opposition than was foreseen; as the plan of "the double shift," which would admit of an economy in management that might allow the masters to continue the late scale of wages, is disliked by a large part of the colliers, and more especially by those employed in the steam-coal district, who, though not yet on strike, are the main support of the Union. An opinion seems to prevail among these men that it is for their interest, as a class, to limit the amount of coal produced from the collieries by a given number of hands, and this notion has prejudiced them against the system of the double shift, which proves satisfactory where tried in the north of England. The men in the ironworks, far more numerous than the colliers, are unable to get to work again while the latter refuse to supply coal for the blasting of the iron ore. Severe distress begins first to be felt among those classes of labourers who are least responsible for the strike, and who are connected with no Trade Union. One of their miseries is the want of fuel for household use, as their wives and children can no longer get their baskets filled at the pit's mouth for a few pence; but there is also much want of food, and a free soup-kitchen has now been established at Merthyr Tydvil, by a charitable committee, with the Marquis of Bute at its head. The clothes and furniture of many poor families, whose cottages were respectable and comfortable a few weeks ago, must soon be carried to the pawnshop. The money of those who had deposits in the savings banks is already gone. It is said, by those best acquainted with the district, that the vice of drunkenness was terribly common, as shown by the statistics of convictions in the local magistrates' courts. The sketches of our Special Artist, three of which are engraved for this week's Paper, represent familiar scenes in the domestic and social life of the Welsh colliers. That of a man and his wife, she with a baby in her arms, marketing on a Saturday night, is a very pleasant subject; and we heartily wish it were as true now of their present condition as it was before the outbreak of this unhappy quarrel. The Sunday morning dog-fight is not so commendable; and one is inclined to ask whether the clergy and other ministers of religion cannot provide some more attractive entertainment for these idle, lounging fellows, as John Wesley did for the miners of Kingswood. The scene in the public-house shows one of their favourite amusements, which is a peculiar dance called "stepping," performed like a hornpipe by one man alone, to the music of the harp, usually paid for by the publican as a bait for customers to buy his liquors. A harper is attached to almost every house of this class in the district.

Mr. Disraeli and the Premier have issued to their supporters the customary circular previous to the opening of Parliament, asking them to be in their places on Feb. 6. The Address in the House of Lords, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Lord Clarendon and seconded by Lord Montague. The *Observer* makes the statement that, on the advice of Mr. Disraeli, the Conservative party will make the question of Irish education the ground of determined opposition to the policy of the Government.

A musical commemorative service (some particulars of which are given under the head Music) was performed in St. Paul's Cathedral last Saturday, being St. Paul's Day.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

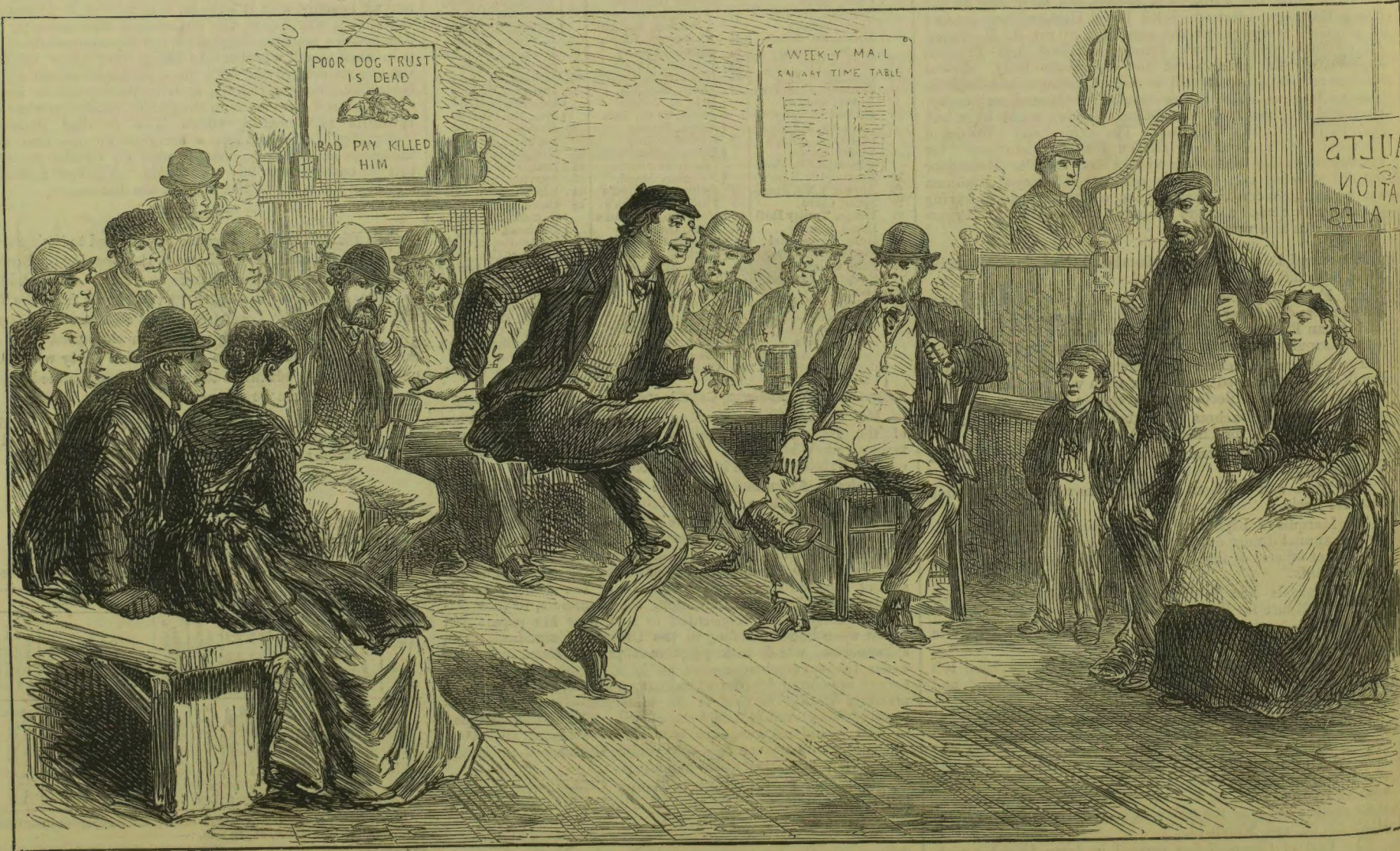
DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
Jan. 22	28.810	30.7	34.6	83	0.10	33.5	43.8	S. SW. WSW.	312	74.5		
23	29.480	33.7	33.0	82	6	33.3	43.2	W. WSW. SSW.	302	1.77		
24	29.578	40.2	36.0	86	7	36.6	43.4	E. N. E.	186	0.00		
25	29.988	29.0	28.3	99	8	27.5	34.0	NNW.	167	0.00		
26	29.963	35.8	32.1	87	1	25.5	41.6	SE. SSE.	206	0.00		
27	30.081	34.7	29.3	84	4	23.0	39.9	ESE. E.	243	0.00		
28	30.028	32.8	25.4	77	2	23.6	35.0	ESE. E.	152	0.00		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.750	29.937	29.450	30.006	29.920	30.102	30.064
Temperature of Air	40.3°	38.9°	40.2°	28.6°	37.4°	33.7°	32.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	39.2°	34.9°	39.4°	23.6°	31.9°	33.7°	33.7°
Direction of Wind	SW.	WSW.	NE.	WSW.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.



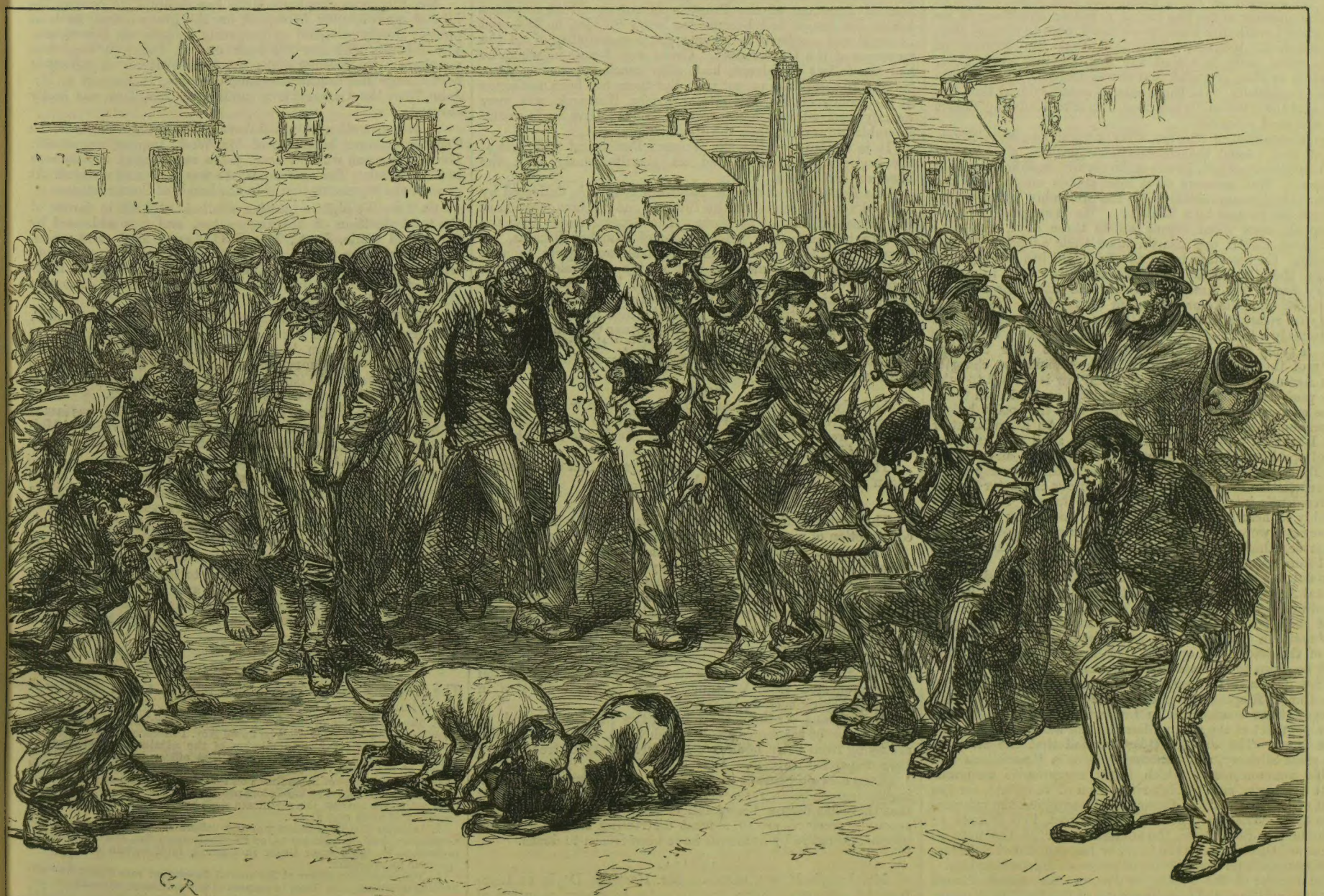
THE LATE DR. LUSHINGTON.



THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES: AMUSEMENTS OF THE COLLIERIES—"STEPPING."



THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES: THE COLLIERS' SATURDAY NIGHT.



THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES: THE COLLIERS' SUNDAY.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Monarchical newspapers steadily occupy themselves with the "fusion" question, and day after day invent incidents, distort facts, and misreport conversations bearing upon the subject. A reader of these journals would be led to imagine that France was on the eve of a monarchical restoration, and that simply some trifling points of detail, such as whether France is to have a white or a tricolour flag and cockade, remained to be settled; whereas, at the present moment, ninety-nine Frenchmen out of every hundred are concerning themselves with very different matters, and wishing in their hearts a plague on both the rival houses.

The last phase of the affair is the great importance attributed by several of the journals espousing the cause of the Count de Chambord to the circumstance that the Orleans Princes were present at the mass celebrated in the expiatory chapel on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI., which was professed to be regarded as a proof positive that the "fusion" was actually effected. Any illusions on that score were speedily dispelled by simultaneous articles in the *Journal des Débats* and the *Journal de Paris*, the first of which stated that it would be erroneous to regard the presence of the Princes as indicating any political profession of faith on their part, and the second that a sentiment of propriety alone had prompted them to pay this mark of respect to the memory of the unfortunate monarch. An announcement made by the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, to the effect that the Count de Paris had requested an interview with the Count de Chambord, but that no reply had arrived from the latter, caused considerable sensation in the fusionist camp, but it speedily transpired that the statement was completely unfounded.

The Legitimist *Figaro*, which has always vehemently advocated the "fusion," next published a letter from an ex-magistrate, who affirmed that the Duc de Nemours had said to General de Maud'huy a few days previously—"All the Orleans Princes will follow the Count de Chambord, who is for us the only possible King of France, no matter whatever his flag may be." Whereupon the *Union* came out with an amplified and somewhat different version of the words used by the Duke, making them run thus:—"Yes, for me the fusion is accomplished, since we—that is, the seven Orleans Princes—are resolved to recognise our cousin, the Count de Chambord, as King, and to follow him when he returns, whatever his flag may be." Both journals maintained that M. de Nemours had authorised the General to repeat these words to his friends, and great jubilation in the Legitimist camp naturally ensued; but the truth soon became known. The words of the Duc de Nemours had been strangely, and doubtless purposely, travestied, as a letter addressed to the *Figaro* by the Duke's private secretary proved. All the Prince said was that, "if the Constitutional Monarchy were some day re-established by the will of the nation, the senior of the Princes of the Royal family of France was, in his opinion, the natural representative of the monarchical idea; that, in any case, he would find no competitor in his family, and that the Orleans Princes had often expressed themselves already to the same effect." As for the cockade and the flag, he remarked that France had often changed her flag, that both he and General de Maud'huy had worn the white cockade before wearing the tricolour, and that when a nation changed its flag and its cockade, as had occurred in our own times and formerly in many countries, it was no dishonour to anyone to conform to such changes. The Count de Chambord's organ, the *Union*, was not slow to express its dissatisfaction with the letter. "The Duke's famous declaration is reduced," it said, "to a simple supposition." The Orleansist paper, the *Journal de Paris*, maintained that it was unwise to make the question of the flag one of principle admitting of no compromise; while the *Univers*—devoted more to clerical than to monarchical interests—announced that the Princes of Orleans were ready to accept any flag, whether white, grey, red, black, or blue, provided that it was accepted by the nation and the Legislature. On the whole, it seems evident that the question of the "fusion" is not much nearer to a solution than it was a couple of years ago.

The Committee of Thirty, after several lengthy sittings, have at last passed the constitutional project of the First Sub-Committee, subject, however, to certain modifications and additions. The measure as it now stands enacts that the President shall communicate with the Assembly by messages read from the tribune by a Minister. He is required to promulgate all laws voted within three days, and non-urgent laws within one month, after their adoption by the Assembly. On the other hand, the President has the right of delaying the third reading of any measure; and, in extraordinary cases, the Assembly reserves to itself the right of ordering the immediate promulgation of any law. The Committee still remains intrusted with the task of presenting to the Assembly a bill for the institution of a second Chamber, which is only to enter upon its functions after the dissolution of the present Legislature. The Committee charged by the Assembly to draw up an electoral law is invited to submit its projects to the Committee of Thirty, so that both Committees may come to an understanding upon that point before the question is discussed by the Assembly. An amendment of Count Dûchatel, proposing that M. Thiers shall only have the right of speaking upon questions of foreign policy, and another of M. Broët to the effect that whenever a Minister may judge an interpellation to be of a sufficiently serious character to need the President's intervention in the debate he may request the Assembly to hear him, the Chamber to decide by vote upon that request, were taken into consideration and adopted by the Committee, which has decided to communicate with the Government before proceeding any further with its labours.

No debates of importance have taken place this week in the National Assembly, all political interest being centred in the proceedings of the Commission of Thirty. Upon the presentation of the report of the Committee on the distribution of spectators' seats in the Assembly, on Friday, it was resolved, in spite of the determined opposition of M. Baze, that eight seats should be given to representatives of the foreign press.

A few days ago the *Courrier de France*, a journal belonging to the Duc de Broglie, published a statement to the effect that the negotiations commenced in London by Messrs. Rothschild for the payment of the fifth milliard of the war indemnity had broken down. The *Journal Officiel* replied that the assertion was a gross calumny, and denounced it as a "perfidious and culpable announcement, which might compromise numerous private interests, and the interests even of the State, for the benefit of speculators." M. Cezanne, who supplied the information to the *Courrier*, is reported to have sent two friends to M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, the alleged author of the note in the *Journal Officiel*, which the *Courrier* has announced its intention to prosecute for making use of coarse, libellous language.

The director of the *Gazette de France*, the oldest French newspaper existing, and a leading organ of the Legitimist party, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of

50*fr.* for publishing prohibited documents connected with the International Society; while the satirical journal, *Le Grelot*, has been seized and suspended for one month, by order of General Lamiral, for publishing some immoral verses on the death of the ex-Emperor.

ITALY.

A Royal decree has been issued taking possession, in whole or in part, of the property of sixteen convents in Rome, for purposes of public utility, and placing the equivalent of the value of the property in the Book of the Rente at 5 per cent.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Lanza, the President of the Ministry, replying to Signor Lazzaro, stated that the decisions of the administrative committees connected with the subscriptions for a monument to Napoleon III. possessed no political, but only a moral character.

A slight eruption of Mount Vesuvius has taken place. Red-hot stones were thrown up in the midst of flames throughout Saturday, and on Sunday morning an unusual quantity of smoke issued from the mountain.

PORTUGAL.

The Dowager Empress Amelie of Brazil, widow of Pedro I., died at Lisbon on Sunday, after a long illness. The late Empress is described as having been very charitable, and her death is much regretted. By her will her sister, the Queen of Sweden, is appointed sole heiress. The funeral of her Majesty took place on Wednesday with great solemnity. Owing to her death, the Portuguese Court go into mourning for two months, and the theatres were to be closed for a week.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is formally stated at Vienna that the Prince of Wales will be among the first of Royal visitors to the Vienna Exhibition. In his capacity of chairman of the British Commission he will attend the opening ceremony on May 1. The King of Italy is expected next, then the Khedive and the Czar. The Emperor William's visit is now announced for the first fortnight in June. The Sultan has excused himself on account of ill-health. The King of the Belgians is expected with certainty, also the King of Holland, and every one of the army of German kings, dukes, and princes. The Kings of Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, and Greece have declined. Preparations are being made for suitable accommodation of the host of august visitors in the Imperial palaces of Schönbrunn, Luxemburg, and Hetzendorf, also in the Vienna Hofburg.

The Municipal Council of Pesth has resolved, on behalf of that city, to present a handsomely-bound collection of Hungarian classics to the Archduchess Gisela, on the occasion of her marriage.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet a debate was held on the Budget. The Minister of Finance made a speech, in which he combated the arguments of the members of the Opposition, and urged the adoption of the proposals of the committee. He said a portion of the deficit of 67,000,000 florins was covered by the loan of 45,000,000 florins already realised, and the remainder by taxation and the alienation of the State property. The deficit in the extraordinary Budget could be met by the extraordinary receipts, and, if necessary, by making use of the movable property of the State, amounting to 12,000,000 florins. There was a sure prospect of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the bank question without the interests of the Austrian portion of the Monarchy being overlooked. The estimates of the expenditure for next year showed no signs of increase. The public works, which were to be undertaken at a cost of 30,000,000 florins, rendered the acceptance of the loan requisite. The Government would propose the creation of a special fund to cover the railway guarantees.

GERMANY.

In the Prussian Parliament, on Saturday, Prince Bismarck gave some explanations respecting his recent resignation of the post of President of the Prussian Ministry. With impaired health his duties had become too heavy for him, he said, and he could not continue to assume the responsibility of all the measures of the Government. Count von Roon, in whom he had the fullest confidence, had, after much persuasion, been induced to accept the vacant post, but there had been no change in the policy of the Ministry. Prince Bismarck was very warmly received, and his speech is said to have made a considerable impression upon the House.

It is announced that the German Parliament will meet at the beginning of March, and sit simultaneously with the Prussian Parliament.

The *East Prussian Gazette* publishes a speech delivered by General von Manteuffel on the 19th ult., at the inauguration of the Funeral Memorial at Metz. The General dwelt upon the bravery in the battles before Metz of Marshal Bazaine, his Generals, and their troops, who, he said, were quite equal to the Germans, and pointed out that at the conclusion of a war passion prevented an impartial judgment being formed, but he hoped that history would do justice to Bazaine and his army.

An abusive article against England which lately appeared in the *Kreuz Zeitung* is disclaimed by the German Government. The *Times* is assured, "on the best authority," that the journal in question "in no way represents the policy or sentiments of the German Government."

RUSSIA.

The body of the late Grand Duchess Helena was taken, last Saturday, from the Marble Palace across the ice to the cathedral in the fortress of Peter and Paul. On Monday it was interred there amid general sympathy.

The military committee for the reorganisation of the army began its deliberations last week.

AMERICA.

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill for the construction of war-sloops, raising their number to ten.

The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the distribution of the money for the Alabama claims states that the award was made to the United States, and not to individual claimants, and is ten million dollars in excess of the claims for property actually destroyed. It recommends that the residue, after meeting all just claims, should be paid into the United States Treasury.

Another of those calamities which have been so conspicuously frequent in the States since the great fire at Boston is now reported from Washington, the National Theatre in that city having been destroyed by fire.

The Indians continue their hostilities in Oregon; and, in consequence of massacres being apprehended, numerous families are flying from their homes. Reinforcements of troops have been dispatched thither.

Extreme cold prevails in the west, the thermometer marking 20 degrees below zero. It is telegraphed from New York that there has been a heavy fall of snow in Minnesota. The accounts received are of a most distressing character, many people and cattle by hundreds have been frozen to death.

CANADA.

Mr. Joseph Howes succeeds Mr. Hastings Doyle as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. An enormous quantity of snow has fallen, retarding the lumbering operations.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed as follows, yesterday week:—Mr. Forsyth has been specially deputed by the Viceroy to accompany the Yarkund Envoy from the Punjab to Calcutta. The Russian negotiations are causing much speculation. The revenue surplus will probably be considerable, if a high opium estimate be taken. The frontier camp of exercise is 16,000 strong.

According to a telegram from Bombay, on Sunday, a Lahore paper publishes the following intelligence:—Sirdar Abdul Rahman, under Russian instigation, has attacked and captured Fort Hissar, a dependency of Cabul, and has sent the Governor to the Russians. Sirdar Mahomed Isa Khan, having succeeded in an attack on Sherabat, in Cabul, has made over the Governor a State prisoner to the Russians. Abdul Rahman is making Hissar his point d'appui for an attack upon Afghan Turkestan.

The King of Sweden is to be crowned at Stockholm May 21.

One of the most important public works yet executed in Mexico, the railway between Vera Cruz and the capital, has been inaugurated by the President with great ceremony.

Prince Napoleon has caused a letter to be sent to the *Times* in which he disavows responsibility for all statements about him in the newspapers which are not signed with his name.

Prince Lunapilo, who is friendly to the United States, has been elected King of the Sandwich Islands by a popular vote. The ratification of this election by the Legislature is expected.

Sir Bartle Frere and his suite arrived at Zanzibar on the 12th ult., and visited the Sultan on the following day. A number of American officers, as well as officers of the English Navy, accompanied him on the visit, and a grand reception had been prepared for the party. The letter from her Majesty to the Sultan was delivered at this interview. Three British men-of-war and an American sloop were in the harbour.

From Gibraltar comes a description of a singular marriage ceremony at Tangier, by which an English lady named King became the fourth wife of the Sherif of Guazon. The bride adopted the Eastern costume and procedure on the wedding day, riding to the English Consulate in a flowing blue dress, on a gaily caparisoned Arab horse, escorted by a guard of Moorish soldiers. The marriage was merely a civil ceremony, and was performed by Sir John Drummond Hay.

The soundings taken by H.M.S. Challenger on her passage from Lisbon to Gibraltar show that a gentle slope extends from the Lisbon shore into deep water in the direction of Madeira. A common fishing-trawl was lowered to the bottom, a depth of three quarters of a mile, and on its being hauled again to the surface not only did it contain in great abundance beautiful specimens of corals and sponges, but several deep-sea fish were found captured. These arrived at the surface nearly dead.

An Englishman who has arrived at Omsk, in Western Siberia, from Pekin, brings news of an attack by mountaineers on Kobdo, a considerable town lying in the region to the north-east of Yakob Beg's territories, in which the Chinese still retain a feeble hold. Two hundred of the inhabitants are said to have been massacred, while the Chinese garrison, with their usual cowardice, closed themselves up in their fortress. The affair may possibly lead to another demand by Russia for a rectification of frontier with China.

ELECTION MATTERS.

In a brief note apologising for not being present at a dinner given by one of the Liberal ward associations in Birmingham, on Tuesday night, Mr. Bright says he hopes to be able to give a fair attendance in Parliament during the coming Session.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, Q.C., has declined to become the Liberal candidate for Liverpool, on the ground that he is at present closely occupied in preparing a work on law reform. The Liberals will now fall back on Mr. Caine, a local iron merchant. On Tuesday night the Conservatives of Liverpool held a large meeting in the Amphitheatre, in support of Mr. John Torr, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Torr was loudly cheered.

A demonstration of the Liberals of Boston was made, on Tuesday evening, in honour of Mr. W. J. Ingram, son of Mr. Herbert Ingram, who for many years represented the borough in Parliament. The new candidate was very well received. At present the representation is in the hands of Conservatives.

On Tuesday night a meeting was held at Bath in favour of the total abolition of the income tax, and was addressed by Sir Alfred Slade, Bart., Mr. E. C. Lewis, M.P., and others. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the tax was iniquitous and unjust; that its imposition in times of peace is uncalled for and offensive, and the cause of much discontent throughout the country.

The *Hants Independent* says that Mr. Haviland-Burke, M.P. for Christchurch, will not seek re-election. The Liberals have invited Captain Glynn, brother of the Liberal whip, to become a candidate. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will again contest the seat. The South Hants farmers have invited a tenant-farmer near Ringwood to oppose Lord Henry Scott.

Mr. George William Latham, of Bradwall Hall, has issued an address to the electors of the Parliamentary division of Mid-Cheshire, seeking their suffrages on the occasion of the vacancy likely to occur in the representation of the division.

Resolutions in favour of extending the suffrage to female householders were passed at a meeting held in Edinburgh on Monday and presided over by the Lord Provost.

Viscount Dalrymple visited Wigtown on Monday and made a canvass among the voters in the town and the district. It is reported that his Lordship met with much success.

The address of Mr. E. W. Verner to the electors of Armagh has been issued. Mr. M. C. Close and Mr. S. Blacker have been mentioned as candidates. A meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge is to be held in Armagh on Saturday, when the candidate will be decided upon.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The following amended regulations relative to the efficiency of the volunteers have been issued:—

1. The certificates of efficiency granted to enrolled members of the volunteer force hereafter shall be dated Nov. 1 in each year. They shall be granted on the previous submission of the adjutant, and be signed, in case of difference of opinion between that officer and the commanding officer of the corps, by the officer appointed by one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State to act on that behalf in lieu of the assistant inspector of volunteers as heretofore provided. If no adjutant be appointed to or acting for a corps, the certificate shall be granted and signed as the Secretary of State may direct.

2. In order that the efficiency of the volunteers may be increased, the certificates shall, in addition to, or in substitution for, the requirements prescribed by the former Order in Council, fulfil certain conditions as stated in an appendix.

3. The inspecting officer at the annual inspection may direct the withholding of a certificate for or in respect of any volunteer whose sword, carbine, or rifle may, in the opinion of such officer, be in bad order and condition; and all certificates shall be withheld, by order of the Secretary

of State, from all officials belonging to a volunteer corps not inspected during the year by reason of its own default.

4. If any regiment or corps shall have in any year attended for not less than four clear days at a camp of instruction, not including the days of assembly and return, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State may make such modifications in respect to the qualifications for efficiency of the members of such regiment or corps as may appear to him to be desirable to meet the circumstances of the case.

5. If in any one year a volunteer is resident during the drill season of his corps at a greater distance than ten miles from its head-quarters, he may (with the written consent of both commanding officers) be attached for drill purposes to another corps. In such case all his drills for efficiency (including attendance at inspection) must be performed with that corps; but he must wear the uniform of his own corps.

6. The term "recruit" used upon the forms of certificate means a volunteer who has not served for at least six months in her Majesty's regular forces, or served and attended training in a regiment of militia, or who has never been returned as efficient in an annual return of a volunteer corps.

The 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers' annual regimental ball was held on Monday night at Willis's Rooms, and was attended by nearly 300 persons.

At a meeting of the Devon county volunteers, on Saturday, it was resolved to memorialise the War Office requesting that next autumn manoeuvres may be held on Dartmoor.

The Earl of Derby, who is honorary Colonel of the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, opened, on Wednesday evening, a new drill-shed in St. Anne-street, Liverpool, for the members of the corps.

The annual presentation of prizes to the 23rd Lancashire Volunteers (Ashton) took place, last Saturday evening, in the drill-shed, Ashton-under-Lyne. Colonel Mellor presided. The best shot in the regiment for the year 1872 was Captain Burrows, who has won the ladies' challenge cup for three successive years, thus rendering it his own property.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress will be "at home" every Tuesday between the hours of three and five.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club will be held at Willis's Rooms on Friday, Feb. 14.

The Marquis of Salisbury has granted a site near Leicester-square for the erection of a workmen's club.

The *City Press* has published a sheet almanack giving a large amount of information respecting the City institutions.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 4 per cent, to which it was lowered on the 23rd ult., to 3½ per cent.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School took place on Thursday at St. James's Hall, and was well attended.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to a banquet which is to be given by the Lord Mayor to the chief magistrate of every corporation in England and Wales on March 26.

The lioness which so successfully reared the cubs which were born on July 8, 1872, in the Zoological Society's Gardens, died last week.

The Fishmongers' Company have established two scholarships of £25 a year, to be competed for in the Training School of Music, which the Society of Arts is organising.

Mr. Thomas Hare read a paper at the meeting of the Social Science Association, on Monday evening, on the policy applicable to landed property held by corporations. Lord Napier and Ettrick occupied the chair.

Mr. Walter, M.P., was present, on Monday night, at the distribution of prizes in connection with the Islington Youths' Institute, of which a very favourable report was made by Mr. Tabrum, the secretary.

The annual distribution of the prizes and certificates to the members of the Birkbeck Institution took place on Wednesday evening at their hall, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Lord Napier and Ettrick occupied the chair.

On Saturday the annual distribution of prizes and certificates, awarded to pupils in schools at the last Christmas examinations of the College of Preceptors, took place in the theatre of the University of London—the Rev. Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow, presiding. The theatre was full of pupils and their friends. The total number examined amounted to 1242, being an increase of 40 per cent on the preceding Christmas examination. Of these 900 were boys and 340 girls.

From a discussion, on Wednesday, at the London School Board on ways and means it appears that an application is to be made to the Public Works Loan Commissioners to set apart for the School Board a further sum of £250,000, making £500,000 in all. The religious difficulty occupied a considerable portion of the sitting. The amendment of Mr. Macgregor, which provides that the examinations by the inspectors shall include all the subjects taught in each school, was carried.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 111,695, of whom 36,468 were in workhouses and 75,227 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period of last year this was a total decrease of 12,775; but compared with 1871 and 1870 the decrease was 50,727 and 50,985 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 620, of whom 468 were men, 128 women, and 24 children under sixteen.

At the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, the real estate of Miss Read, known as the "haunted houses in Stamford-street," was sold on Tuesday. A large number of persons, especially from South London, filled the room. The bidding was extremely slow until the last lot was offered, which consisted of the large house at the corner of Blackfriars-road and Stamford-street, which realised £2600. The whole property fetched £9810, and some other houses in Whitechapel £3540, making a total of £13,350, which will go to the heirs-at-law of Miss Read.

Captain Tyler, in reporting to the Board of Trade upon the accident which caused the death of Sir Donald M'Leod, recommends a uniform standard for passenger platforms and carriages on the metropolitan lines, and suggests that in the meantime the carriages should be supplied with continuous footboards. Captain Tyler also points out the necessity for careful supervision in regard to the starting of the trains, and expresses an opinion that there ought to be at least as many porters at each station as there may be trains in it at a time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received, on Tuesday, a deputation of working men, who urged upon him the expediency of effecting the total and unconditional repeal of the tax upon malt. The right hon. gentleman, while admitting that the duty to a certain extent interfered with the interests of agriculture, and that there were other objections to it, said it would be impossible to deal with the impost with a view to its repeal. He did not subscribe to the doctrine that the working classes, who now possessed a large share of political power, should be relieved from all taxation; and at present he could see no substitute for the seven millions sterling which the malt tax produced.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society held last Saturday—Mr. Edmund F. Moore, Q.C., in the chair—the secretary reported the receipt for the museum of a collection of phormium tenax, and a variety of samples of canvas, sheeting, sacking, and other textile fabrics made from the same, collected and presented by Mr. C. Thorne, Fellow of the society.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night, said they had received intelligence that Dr. Livingstone had started for the interior on Aug. 22, on the arrival of the party sent to him by Mr. Stanley. On the other side of Africa they had heard of the arrival of Lieutenant Grandy at Sierra Leone, and his departure for Loando. He hoped before the next meeting to have something of more importance to communicate.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts held a reception at her town residence, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, yesterday week, on the subject of the African slave trade, in reference to Sir Bartle Frere's mission and the future intention of the Church Missionary Society. Several peers and peeresses and other ladies and gentlemen filled the room. Amongst them were Princess Mary and the Duke of Teck and the Duke of Argyll. The Bishop of Winchester, son of him who made the name of Wilberforce synonymous with the abolition of slavery, appropriately presided, and other Bishops and missionaries spoke. The atrocities of the slave trade were described by the Rev. Charles New, who had been a missionary for ten years in Eastern Africa. From his statement it would appear that 70,000 East African slaves are annually brought into the market, and for each one of these five, and sometimes even ten, others are killed.

A deputation from the National Education Union, headed by Mr. Akroyd, M.P., Lord Geo. Hamilton, M.P., Sir J. Pakington, M.P., Canons Barry and Cromwell, Mr. Morgan Howard, and a great many of the leading members, waited upon the Premier yesterday week. The Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster assisted Mr. Gladstone. They stated that the Elementary Act was accepted as a compromise, and it had not been passed long enough to justify any material alteration in its provisions. The union desired to uphold the principle that every parent should be compelled to educate his child; and to strengthen the hands of the Government in maintaining the right given by clause 25 of the Education Act to a parent to choose the school where his child should be educated. Mr. Gladstone assured the deputation that their representations should receive the most careful consideration.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday decided an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of China, by which an astronomer, named Von Grumpach, who had been engaged for the service of the Emperor by a trusted and distinguished agent named Hunt, received £1800 as compensation for dismissal, and £700 salary. The appeal was based by Mr. Hunt on the ground that his communications were privileged, that there was no express malice, and that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence; and the Committee reversed the decision of the inferior Court.

Mr. Hugh Law, Q.C., the Irish Solicitor-General, has been appointed Judge of the Landed Estates Court, in a co-ordinate position with Judge Flanagan, the salary being £3000 a year.

The movement in the Court of Queen's Bench to check the "unlicensed speech" of the "Claimant" and his friends made further progress on Saturday. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., moved for a rule to direct a Mr. Skipworth, barrister, who resides in Lincolnshire, to attend and answer for a contempt of Court. The learned counsel stated that on Monday last, after Messrs. Whalley and Onslow had been fined for contempt of Court, the Claimant and Mr. Skipworth attended a public meeting at Brighton, when they used language strongly denunciatory of the conduct of the Lord Chief Justice. The Court directed orders to be issued requiring the attendance of Mr. Skipworth and of the Claimant also; and the Claimant and his out-spoken friend entertained a crowded house on Wednesday. Mr. Skipworth vindicated his speech at Brighton as an attempt to show that there was one true spark of British pluck left. His letters and addresses on behalf of the Claimant gave a piquant interest to his affidavit. One appeal to his fellow-villagers at Caistor began, "Fellow-countrymen, Treason, treason!" The people of England were warned in another epistle against the two-faced Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine was severely reflected upon for a hugging scene with the Attorney-General. Notwithstanding that Mr. Skipworth solemnly placed himself under "the protection of the laws of God," he was condemned to three months' imprisonment, followed up by a fine of £500. The Claimant pleaded that his public meetings were the only opportunity he had of defending himself against the attacks of the press. Mr. Justice Blackburn sympathised with that part of his grievance, but could not admit his claim to trial by jury for contempt. In the end he was let go on finding surety, himself and another, for £1000. Dr. Attwood's recognisance was taken, Mr. Justice Blackburn observing that if the Claimant were to attend any meeting during three months the £500 would be forfeited.

Vice-Chancellor Malins delivered, on Thursday, the judgment which he reserved at the close of the arguments in the suit of "Parker v. Lewis," the hearing of which occupied the Court from Dec. 4 to 16 last. This was an action brought by the registered public officer of the National Bank against Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Mr. Fraser Bradshaw Henshaw, and Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, connected with the promotion of Lafitte and Co. (Limited). His Honour concluded his judgment, which occupied more than two hours in delivery, by making a decree in favour of the National Bank, and by ordering the three defendants to pay all the costs of this suit, except such as were caused by the charge of fraud made in the thirteenth paragraph of the bill, and withdrawn by the plaintiff's counsel in argument. The costs caused by that charge must be paid by the plaintiff.

At a general meeting, on Monday, of the creditors of Messrs. J. F. Pawson and Co., of St. Paul's-churchyard, who suspended on the 4th ult., the statement prepared by Messrs. W. J. White and Co. was submitted, showing liabilities £369,886, and assets £391,747, leaving a surplus of £21,861. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing confidence in the firm, and in favour of placing the establishment on a new basis; and a committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of eight of the principal creditors, to confer with Messrs. Pawson and Co. as to a plan of reconstruction. Meanwhile the business is to be carried on as heretofore. The general opinion was that a limited company should be formed to take over the concern.

Henry Wilmius and Ernest Cramer, who are charged with defrauding their creditors by pledging goods obtained on credit within four months of their adjudication as bankrupts, were again brought up at the Mansion House on Monday. The case for the prosecution having been completed, the solicitor for the defence said the prisoners had actually given the creditors all

that they had received, retaining only so much as would enable them to live, and they had, in fact, not benefited in the least by what they had done. The Lord Mayor committed them for trial.

A majority of the Judges forming the Court of Criminal Appeal, having had under their consideration the case of a man who was found guilty of stealing a sum of money handed to him by a post-office clerk through mistake, have decided that the conviction was good.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Tuesday, the Hon. Arthur Henry Chichester was fined £10 for having assaulted two police-constables.

The inquest upon the bodies of Miss Kerr and Jane Toner, who were murdered, some weeks ago, at Hollywood, near Belfast, was brought to a close on Tuesday, when a verdict was returned against the two sisters, Mary and Charlotte Rea, who were committed for trial at the next County Down Assizes.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Our Special Artist, sent from England to China for the express service of this Journal, supplies a view of the Great Wall along the northern or Tartar frontier of that Empire, to which he made an excursion from Pekin with a party of friends after the Emperor's marriage in October. He describes the road from Pekin, which passes near the ancient tombs of the Ming dynasty, with that curious avenue between ranges of sculptured stone figures, elephants, camels, griffins, horses, and human forms of priests and warriors, which has often been described. The tomb of Yung-Lo, third of the dynasty, who died in 1425, is the most conspicuous, and the others, twelve or thirteen in all, resemble this one. It consists of a large mound, 600 ft. or 700 ft. in diameter, planted with pine-trees, and surrounded with a high brick wall; the buildings of a temple or palace stand in front of the sepulchre. From the small town of Nan-Kow, near this place, a rugged and stony mountain pass, one day's journey, conducts the traveller to the Great Wall. Mr. Simpson writes as follows:—

"Before reaching the northern mouth of the pass, some inner lines of the Great Wall are seen, and they suggest the idea of having been more fantastic than useful. The wall twists about up and down the hills like the wild extravagance of Chinese ornament or the writhing contortions of their gods. It is built up the side of steep precipices, which never could require defence; and in trying to trace out the salients, were it not for the embrasures on the top, it would be difficult at times to tell which is the outside and which the inside of the work. It would appear a very formidable defence to the mind of the Mongols, and its very reputation may, no doubt, at times have prevented invasions from being attempted. We must not forget that it was built at that period when the bow and arrow was the only arm of precision. To a visitor the Great Wall is not impressive. All one can see of it is that which runs up the hills on each side. A Rhine fortress presents a more imposing appearance. It is not what one sees which inspires the interest; it is the knowledge and associations connected with it which are the attraction. It is upwards of 1200 miles in length; the Chinese call it the Wan-Li-Chang, or the 'Myriad-Mile-Wall.' Some portions of it existed before the Christian era had begun. Its name is associated with that of great conquerors, and is linked to the history of China and to the movements of the Mongols and other races of Central Asia. It is one of the Seven Wonders of the World, which one has read of and wondered about in boyhood. Who has not wished to see such a monument, and speculated if fate would ever bring the chance of doing so? And now that one has seen it, the visit to such a great and renowned work seems very commonplace. You recognise the wall at once from having seen it in pictures, and it seems familiar. You inspect the stones, and the quality of the bricks. You count the courses and the number of the towers, walk along the way on the top and gather a flower to send home to a friend; you come down again and have luncheon under the shadow of the wall; the mules are mounted, and you return again down Stony Pass. This is the British style of doing such things. Mr. Seward and a party of Americans lately visited the same spot; they made speeches and talked of 'the civilisation of the youngest and greatest of modern nations,' and 'the civilisation of the greatest and most ancient of nations.' No doubt this is the best style of doing a visit of this sort. For myself, I should never feel on such an occasion that I was called upon to make a speech; for I should have the feeling that the Great Wall was laughing at me. But Mr. Seward made one good observation, which is valuable as a means of giving an idea of the vastness of the wall. It was, that the work expended on it would have made all the railways in the United States. If this statement is correct, it gives a means by which the labour, and something like its monetary value, may be estimated. Mr. Seward naturally contrasted the utility of the one with the other, much to the advantage, no doubt, of the 'youngest and greatest of modern nations.' This is scarcely fair to the Great Wall. Railways are made for the passage of people and the transport of goods. The wall was made for the directly opposite object, of stopping the passage of people and the transmission of goods. In those days when large numbers of people wanted to pass, with arms in their hands, into other people's territory, for the purpose of carrying off goods that did not belong to them, a strong defence like this Great Wall was a work of the utmost utility. At present we all know how useless this great work is; all the conditions have completely changed, and it now lies winding and twisting over the hills like some fossil serpent of antediluvian date."

"GIPSY CHILDREN GATHERING WOOD."

We present our readers with an Engraving drawn after one of the pictures of the late Mr. A. Rankley, whose early works were distinguished by great purity and simplicity, both of conception and execution. More recently he devoted himself to representations of gipsy life, rendering such themes with a sentiment that made them peculiarly his own. His charming picture of "Fetching the Doctor," replete with tender human interest and rich pictorial effect, must be fresh in the recollection of the picture-loving public. The present specimen of his works, though of minor interest, manifests the care with which he noted and rendered the characteristics of the "Romany" folk. The remaining works and studies of this artist are on view to-day at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, and will be sold on Monday.

Sir Henry De Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, has forwarded to the chairman of the board of management of the Preston Infirmary £500, to be added to the endowment fund.

Our Portrait of the late Captain Edward Knowles, who perished at Dungeness, in command of the Northfleet, is from a registered photograph by Mr. E. S. Clowes, of Walworth-road, London.



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



"GIPSY CHILDREN GATHERING WOOD," BY THE LATE ALFRED RANKLEY.

BY THE WAY.

There was published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Jan. 25 an article which, when it is examined, will be found to bear upon the question of the perfect innocuousness of Russian proceedings in Khiva. The article consists of three several "memorials," so to call them, addressed to the Russian Government during the Crimean War by Brigadier-General du Hamel, who had been that Government's Minister in Persia. The gallant General speaks out with the boldness of one who knows that his zeal will be acceptable in the sight of his employers. He elaborately discusses the routes by which Russian armies may be brought down upon India; and it will be seen that certain points, the names of which have recently come up as those of intended Russian positions in the Khivan war, had already been indicated by General du Hamel with a view to operations against India. The paper should be studied by writers on the subject, and we hope that the attention of the Foreign Office has been called to it. We may add that the General, writing in the excitement of war time, avows his detestation for England, that home of democracy and atheism; and says that only one kind of peace is possible between her and Russia—that is to say, the peace that shall follow the extinction of England as a Power. But, notwithstanding his exalted view of the duty of "holy Russia," he is none the less practical in pointing out the best way in which to endeavour to deprive us of our Indian empire. A portion only of the memoirs has appeared in the London press.

In reference to this subject we may as well also mention that there is a very strong opinion in military circles upon the policy, now being carried out in India, of diminishing the number of officers in the regiments. No doubt, money is saved thereby; but money may be bought too dear. The native infantry will fight admirably so long as they are led by officers—not galloping here and there, but on foot among their men—but cannot be trusted to hold together in the absence of such leadership. A handful of officers in the centre of a line will carry with them the men in their vicinity and under their personal influence; but the men away to the right and to the left will not feel this, and the regiment will collapse. This has been seen in more than one battle in which officers were wanting, and will be seen again unless the economical ideas which are at present in vogue at head-quarters in India are not moderated. We express what we believe to be the conviction of the best military critics upon this subject; and, while so much is being written about the readiness of the Indian army to fight, it might be well if it were somebody's business to inquire under what conditions a good many of our gallant regiments would be sent into battle to-morrow.

The British public is displaying its usual generosity, and large subscriptions are coming in to the aid of the survivors from the horrible wreck of the *Northfleet*. We would not say one word to stay that charity; on the contrary, we would do all in our power to stimulate it. But we equally feel that a distinction should be made in the application of the funds. Let the best possible provision be made for the women and children who have been left destitute; and wherever else liberality can properly be exercised, let it be done with no niggardly hand. But we do not think that the mass of selfish men who thrust aside the crew, trampled on women, and fought like savages for the boats, deserve anything but what the very commonest humanity extends to the unworthy. The sooner they are "refitted" and sent off in another vessel to do duty in Tasmania, the better. Let the gold that is pouring in be bestowed upon the helpless. Unless the committee give some assurance that discrimination is to be used, many a hand will be stayed from the cheque-book. The story of that night is terribly painful, but it has also most repulsive features.

Unawed by the castigation bestowed upon Messrs. Onslow and Whalley, the "Claimant" and another friend of his, some kind of lawyer named Skipworth, dared the Court of Queen's Bench with indignation language in reference to the sentence on the members of Parliament. The Lord Chief Justice, not to be trifled with, ordered the attendance of Castro and Skipworth in Court. They appeared on Wednesday, and, after defending themselves according to their natures, the four Judges gave sentence. Mr. Skipworth was fined £500, and ordered to be imprisoned in Holloway Gaol for three months, and until the fine be paid; and the "Claimant" was ordered to find security and surety for £500 to be of good behaviour for three months, or be committed for three months. Dr. Attwood, the "Claimant's" medical attendant and one of his previous sureties, was accepted as security for him. It is to be hoped that a scandalous indecency will now be suppressed.

Again we have news of the Challenger, now on her way to Madeira. All goes well, and the scientific men continue to investigate the "slimy bottom of the deep." Their dredges bring up curious fishes, one of them, at least, of a sort which does not seem to have been known to the zoologist. The poor fishes themselves, brought up from great depths, have most reason to be displeased with the whole business; for the air inside them, released from the tremendous pressure below, has a tendency to burst them, and they come on deck with their eyes starting out of their heads. But if they could know—if there were any St. Anthony on board to preach to them—that they are martyrs of science, doubtless they would be philosophical. The dying dolphin's history might cheer them. It must have been unpleasant for the creature harpooned by "Rodmond, unerring!"

The upturning points his ponderous bulk sustain,
On deck he struggles in convulsive pain;

but the exquisite passage in which Falconer describes the rest, and the transitions of colour, is an epitaph which might console any fish of elevated sentiment.

The Earl of Desart is blessed with, and by, a chaplain who must command the admiration of one other person besides his noble patron, and that person must be Mr. Whalley. The clergyman in question, who is also Vicar of Hollisroft, is so convinced that Mr. Gladstone is a Jesuit that the reverend gentleman has written a pamphlet in order to induce the same belief in the sane portion of her Majesty's subjects. The pamphlet bears so very impertinent a title, "Of what religion is Mr. Gladstone?" that no consideration of courtesy towards the author need restrain the critic from the freest expression of contempt for the spirit that could dictate such a work; but some forbearance is due to the helpless, even when they are most bent upon aggravation, and Lord Desart's chaplain is not a person on whom the scourge should descend very tremendously. The proofs which he marshals in support of his superstition are hardly strong enough to sustain a Roman Catholic miracle, even in these times of easy-going credulity among the "faithful." Mr. Gladstone is not thought to be very fond of humour (but perhaps this is a Jesuitical deception on his part, and he may privately enjoy fun in a most hypocritical manner), and if so it is to be regretted, as otherwise he would have a very wholesome laugh at the indictment preferred by the Rev. Dr. Potter. However, if Mr. Gladstone does not laugh at it, everybody else does.

Forgery of antiquities and curiosities is almost a legitimate business in these days. Amateur collectors who travel bring home in triumph vast heaps of articles which no doubt came from the places where they were purchased, but which as certainly revisit their native land. There is no slackness in the production of

Medals, which if neither rare
Nor ancient, will be both, preserved with care.

We are informed, however, that at this time there happens to be a great demand for British antiquities, the large excavations made in the City, and for railways, and so on, having set collectors on the qui vive, and it is due to the enterprise of the manufacturing interest to say that it is quite equal to the occasion. We only advise persons who purchase such curiosities to be content with their happiness. Let them follow the example of Don Quixote when he had mended his helmet and declined to test its powers of resistance a second time (what a touch of nature is that!), and let them not take the articles to the British Museum to be looked at. The owners will only come away in a great rage, and that is not at all a becoming state of mind for a philosopher. Label the prize, put it into the cabinet, and ask no questions.

MUSIC.

The second Crystal Palace Concert of the year, on Saturday last, commenced with a new overture, composed by Mr. William Shakespeare, a student of the Royal Academy of Music, who is at present holding the Mendelssohn Scholarship. Of this gentleman's accomplishments as a pianist, and of the promise held out by his previous compositions, we have heretofore spoken; and we have now again, in the latter respect, to speak of him in terms of high praise. His new work is a bright and effective piece of orchestral writing, with many well-contrasted points and some brilliant climaxes. It was much and deservedly applauded. The symphony on Saturday was that bearing the prefix of "Reformation," which was composed by Mendelssohn for (but not performed at) the celebration of the Augsburg Protestant Confession in 1830. Of this fine work, so replete with grandeur, beauty, and science, in spite of some inequalities, we have several times spoken. It was again, as on previous occasions here, admirably performed; and the intermediate "allegro vivace" was repeated. Gade's characteristic overture, "In the Highlands," closed the concert, which included Madame Norman-Néruda's brilliant execution of Spohr's eighth violin concerto. Mlle. Gaetano and Signor Foli were the vocalists—the songs of the former having been Donizetti's aria "Ah dolce" and "Mozart's" "Batti, batti;" those of the latter, Mozart's scena "Non so, d'onde" and Meyerbeer's "The Monk"—both singers having been associated in the duet, "Crudel perché."

The fourth concert of the British Orchestral Society, on Thursday week, brought forward, for the first time, the overture to Mr. G. A. Macfarren's MS. oratorio, "St. John the Baptist." A synopsis of the intention of this prelude states that it aims at suggesting "the anxious expectancy among the Hebrew nation that preceded the Advent," and refers to various details of the composition and their corresponding purpose. All this is cleverly, if not very successfully, carried out—the orchestral combinations being such as might be expected from so practised and skilled a hand. The general effect of the overture is somewhat fragmentary, and a single hearing failed to impress us with a sense of the appropriateness or value of the overture as a prefix to a work of the highest pretensions. Its merits may, however, be more apparent when heard—as it probably soon will be—in association with the oratorio to which it belongs. The other orchestral performances at the concert referred to were Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz" (encored) and Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat). Mr. Carrodus executed, with masterly skill, Molique's clever but dry concerto (No. 5) for the violin; and vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Florence Lancia, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Mount conducted with the same care as before.

In the performance of "Israel in Egypt," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) week, the chorus-singing claims first notice, the choral-writing in that oratorio including some of the grandest of Handel's conceptions, and transcending in extent that to be found in any other of his works. With a few exceptions, the choir again manifested the improvement already commented on, particularly in the great "Hailstone Chorus," which had, as usual, to be repeated; another encore (also as usual) having been the duet, "The Lord is a man of war," which was finely sung by Mr. Santley and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The grand declamation of Mr. Sims Reeves in the air, "The enemy said," was a special feature in the performance. The other principal vocalists were Miss E. Wynne and Madame Patey. Mrs. Suter was an efficient second soprano in the duet, with Miss Wynne, "The Lord is my strength;" and Mr. Pearson rendered valuable aid in some of the incidental tenor solos, and the duet, "Thou, in Thy mercy," with Madame Patey. Sir M. Costa conducted, with his well-known skill.

The recent movement towards giving greater importance to the musical part of our Church services will probably derive a large impulse from the celebration of the conversion of St. Paul, which took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday afternoon, when portions of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," were performed, with chorus, solo voices, and full band—in the place of the usual anthem. The soloists were all members of the cathedral choir—Messrs. Gedge, Winn, A. Barrett, and F. Walker; and Masters Grover, Coudery, and Batten. The band played the overture to the oratorio before the commencement of the service, in lieu of the customary introductory voluntary. An appropriate sermon was preached by Prebendary Dalton. Dr. Stainer conducted; and Mr. George Cooper presided at the organ. In the promotion of this new feature in cathedral service, Dr. Stainer—who recently succeeded Sir John Goss, on his retirement, as organist of St. Paul's—has been indefatigable in superintending the arrangements and rehearsals; and it is to be hoped that the examples offered on Saturday and by the Lent performances of Bach's Passion Music at Westminster Abbey (in 1871 and 1872) will prove the forerunners of many similar events. A congregation of about 8000 attended the celebration of St. Paul's Day, and all seemed deeply impressed by the combined effects of the service and the music.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Mr. Charles Hallé was the solo pianist, and Madame Norman-Néruda the leading violinist. The former played Beethoven's sonata in E minor, and both artists were associated in the third of the set of six by Bach (that in E major); Mendelssohn's second trio (in C minor) included the co-operation of Signor Piatti. The names of these eminent performers are sufficient to indicate the excellence of the performances. The string quartet on Monday was that in D of Haydn, No. 5 of op. 76. This was given with the co-operation of Mr. L. Ries and Herr Straus. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbin the accompanist.

Of the commencing concert of the Amateur Orchestral Society at the Royal Albert Hall we must speak next week.

The new series of (six) grand oratorio concerts, conducted by Mr. Barnby, will be inaugurated on Feb. 12. The works announced for performance during the season are Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew); "Elijah;" Handel's "Belshazzar," "Messiah," and "Israel in Egypt;" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

The newly-formed "Wagner Society" will commence its series of concerts on Feb. 19, when a selection from that composer's "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "Die Meistersinger," and other pieces, will be performed, conducted by Mr. Edward Dannreuther. The vocal solos will be sung by Herr Franz Diener, who is engaged for the part of Siegfried in next year's festival performance of Wagner's operas at Bayreuth. It is with a view to the furtherance of this grand scheme that the society has been organised; and its concerts, apart from that object, will possess a high and special interest for all who are desirous of an opportunity for judgment on the much-debated question of the merits and characteristics of Richard Wagner's music.

THEATRES.

STRAND.

The talents of Mr. H. J. Byron were never shown in a neater form than in his new drama produced on Saturday at the theatre where they are best exhibited both as author and actor. The new venture is entitled "Old Soldiers," and is in three acts, respectively entitled "Recruits," "Veterans," and "Mutineers." The hero is a young country gentleman, with a susceptible heart and a simple mind, who is preyed upon by adventurers, notwithstanding all the care for his preservation taken by an old Irish soldier named Cassidy (Mr. E. Terry), to whom his dying father left him in charge, as a faithful servant who had rendered important service to himself. Among those who seek to profit by the wealthy simpleton is a Captain M'Tavish (Mr. W. H. Vernon), a sharper who has lost his position in the army. He wishes to palm on him his daughter Kate (Miss Ada Swanborough), who, however, is already in love with Gordon Lockhart (Mr. J. H. Barnes), but who yields to her father's wish, and becomes "the decoy-duck," though unwillingly, stipulating only that he should not attempt to borrow money of his victim. Lionel Leverett (Mr. H. J. Byron) readily enough falls into the snare. Meanwhile a widowed mother and her daughter, Mrs. and Miss Moss (Mrs. Raymond and Miss Kate Bishop), are on the way to Leverett's retreat, in Devonshire. The young man had enjoyed their acquaintance in Italy, and there Mary Moss had made an impression which Lionel ought not to have forgotten. Leverett would gladly try back; but he believes that Kate really loves him, and honestly informs Mary that he is engaged to her. The latter generously sacrifices herself to his interest, and allows the addresses of Gordon, who is piqued by Kate's misconduct. Mrs. Major Moss, a vulgar woman of the world, does also her best to thwart Captain M'Tavish, and engages Major Fang (Mr. C. H. Stephenson) to expose his character to Leverett. Lionel, nevertheless, determines to stand by Kate, whom he pities for having so bad a parent; and the two pair of lovers might, after all, have been mismatched, but for the interference of Cassidy. The faithful servant comes to the rescue, and leads the mercenary captain to believe that Leverett has somehow lost his property, and that Gordon has come into a fortune of £3000 a year. This is sufficient. The Captain breaks off the match and reconciles Gordon, who welcomes, of course, this change in his prospects. Leverett is now free to renew his vows with Mary Moss, and matters are soon adjusted between them. Mrs. Major Moss and Major Fang also readily enough come to an understanding, and Captain M'Tavish is left out in the cold. The Major, however, offers him an appointment in India, which will serve him as a basis for operations, and which he is fain to accept. The best part of the new play is the dialogue, which is always terse and frequently brilliant. It is throughout capital performance. The simple-minded country gentleman is truthfully represented by Mr. Byron, and the wily Captain very efficiently by Mr. Vernon. Major Fang is a veritable person in the hands of Mr. C. H. Stephenson; and Gordon Lockhart is fairly sustained by Mr. Barnes, who looks the part exceedingly well. The three ladies who are concerned in the plot are all admirably impersonated. The curtain fell to unanimous applause. The play is of that pleasing character which generally secures a long run.

GAIETY.

The management of the Gaiety have again resorted to Offenbach, and produced his operetta of "The Magic Fife." The plot turns upon a misunderstanding between M. and Madame Robin (Mr. F. Wood and Miss Marion West), in consequence of which the latter demands a separation, and renews her correspondence with a former lover, who, however, is personally unknown to her. He proves to be an old gentleman, and the solicitor to whom she applies for advice (Mr. F. Sullivan). Caroline, her servant (Miss Alice Cook), has also a lover, one Rigobert, a young fifer (Miss Constance Loseby). From him we learn that M. Robin has an affair with the mistress of the captain of his troop, whom he fears; and soon after we find M. Robin at home again, to be still more perplexed with the state of affairs there. Rigobert pretends to be a magician, able to do wonders with his magic fife. At its summons, appear a supper, the lawyer, and a band of fifers, vivandières, drummers, &c. The wife, in the confusion, adroitly saves herself from the consequences of a foolish letter she had written to her legal lover; and the husband contrives to rid himself from the scrape into which he had fallen. A reconciliation and a jubilant chorus conclude a merry little piece which does credit to the composer's talent. The comic drama of "Off the Line" succeeded, and exhibited Mr. Toole and Mr. J. G. Taylor to great advantage. The entertainments closed with "Ali Baba."

We regret to hear that Mr. George Rignold is seriously ill, and that the performance of Colonel Richards's "Cromwell" is consequently necessarily suspended.

Miss Eleanor Bufton has appeared at the Opéra Comique as the Countess d'Autreval, in "The Ladies' Battle"—a version, by Mr. Charles Reade, of MM. Scribe and Legeuvre's very agreeable play. "The Blind Beggars" and "L'Éclat Crève" continue to maintain their place on the programme.

A morning performance of "Charles I." took place at the Lyceum on Saturday, and was well attended.

Miss Edith Heraud's lecture on Tennyson will be repeated, early in the month, at the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 9, Conduit-street.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., delivered a lecture in Edinburgh, on Tuesday night, before the members of the Philosophical Institution upon the problems of civilisation. He said that anyone entering upon this question would find that he had to make up his mind upon the bearings of the increase of wealth in this country. That was at the root of all the problems of our civilisation.

Archæology of the Month.

In Paris, where the present is so unstable, great care is being taken of the past. Workmen are employed in repairs in the Palais des Thermes, the relic of the old Roman edifice inhabited by the Emperor Julian. The large window is to be in part reconstructed, and the vaulting of the hall is to be repaired. The restoration of the façade of the Hôtel Clugny, which is in sad decay, is also talked of.

A correspondent of the new antiquarian journal, *Long Ago*, says:—"While searching the registers of St. Edward the King and Martyr, in a forlorn hope of finding some clue to Pope's birth, my attention was directed by the Rector to an entry among the marriages which had just caught his eye, of which the following is a copy:—"Joseph Addison, of Bilton, in the county of Warwick, Esq., was married unto Charlott, Countess-Dowager of Warwick and Holland, of the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, on the 9th day of August, Anno Domini 1716." I wonder what brought Addison and the Countess so far east as Lombard-street to be married?"

A vast field of urns and lacustrine habitations has just been discovered near Lussowa (Posen), in the slope to the lake. The number of the urns is stated at 10,000 (?), containing decayed bones or ashes. The water has been let off the lake, and eighty piles have been found. The communication between habitations and the land seems to have been established by a bridge laid over a line of piles, connecting the main group with the shore of the lake.

Holy Trinity Church, at Wynnall (says the *Notts Guardian*), is to be taken down and rebuilt. On the south plastered wall were found the fragments of an ancient Creed and some remains of a memorial of the family of Widmerpool; also the curious Norman font, a lincosope in the north wall, and the still beautiful monuments to Hugh Armstrong and Mary his wife (the latter a Sacheverell of Ratcliffe), 1572.

The Rev. W. C. Lukis has explained to the Society of Antiquaries "Certain Prevailing Errors respecting French Chambered Barrows." The rude stone monuments or dolmens of France, Mr. Lukis is convinced, after forty years' experience, have been misunderstood; his theory being that these dolmens, even those now exposed, were at one time surrounded by barrows or envelopes, and that their exposure in the present day has been the work of time. There is scarcely one of them that does not show traces of the envelope. Mr. Lukis does not believe in the opinion that the barrows were Christian structures. It is maintained that some stone chambers were erected on the top of the artificial mounds, and were always partly or wholly exposed to view. The paper was copiously illustrated with large diagrams, and is in part intended to be a review of a recent work on "The Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries," by Mr. Fergusson, from whose conclusions with reference to French monuments Mr. Lukis entirely dissented.

At the corner of Cheapside and Old Change, in excavating for Messrs. Hilditch's new silk warehouse, at the depth of 26 ft. below the pavement, have been dug up a quantity of bones, amongst which was the skull of a wolf; some deers' skulls, with the horns attached, in a perfect state of preservation; several fragments of broken skulls and horns, and what were evidently the forearm and some ribs of a human body. Fragments of pottery—ancient water-vessels—were also found; on the handle of one was a name, supposed to be the maker's, and on the handle of another the number "912;" and evidences of the Great Fire were brought to light from below the foundation of the adjoining premises.

At a recent book sale in New York was sold an illustrated Bible (Cambridge edition, 1769), quarto, extending to five volumes, and illustrated with 1180 choice old engravings after Flemish and Italian masters, the volumes bound in full Turkey morocco extra. This choice work was sold for 24 dols. per volume—little more than enough to pay the cost of the binding.

During the repairs to the roof of the ancient Church of St. Joseph, Axbridge, two perfect paintings of St. Paul and Zacharias have been discovered, in excellent preservation. The paintings appear to be of or about the fifteenth century.

A wall painting has been discovered, in removing the chancel walls at St. Martin's, Birmingham, of the patron saint of the church. The saint is on horseback, and dividing his cloak between two beggars, as in the legend. The painting is early in the reign of Richard II.

The suburbs of the metropolis are about to lose two of their famous old houses—the house of the Queen Anne period at Enfield, and Sir Christopher Wren's mansion at Camberwell—the latter house of carved, moulded, and rubbed brickwork, and paneled throughout. Two views of it are engraved in the 5th volume of "The Architectural Association's Sketch-Book."

Celtic remains in East Kent are extremely rare. An account of a tumulus, in which were some urns and other remains of this period, have been described to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. C. H. Woodruff.

Mr. Thoms has resigned the honorary secretaryship of the Camden Society, an office which he has held for upwards of thirty-four years, during which the society has issued about 110 volumes, illustrative of our political, ecclesiastical, and literary history. Mr. Alfred Kingston, of the Public Record Office, succeeds Mr. Thoms.

The very interesting ancient Church of St. Burian, Penzance, which, "from the period of the Reformation, has withstood the sweeping blasts of the Atlantic," is now in a wretched condition, and is to be repaired by subscription, towards which a lady has promised £100 when £2500 is collected, to save this noble church from utter decay.

Warwick Castle restoration proceeds well: the private apartments and the baronial hall have been nearly rebuilt externally, and the internal decoration will be shortly commenced. Amid the rubbish carted from the ruins of the hall after the late fire many relics of curious armour were discovered, and nearly the whole of the steel armour can be restored. Among the treasures saved are Lord Brooke's armour in which he was killed at the siege of Lichfield, Cromwell's elaborately-embossed helmet, the Duke of Montrose's polished armour, and a splendid fluted suit of the time of Henry VII.

M. Paulin Paris has issued separately his essay from the "Roumania," on the origin of the Holy Grail. He contends (says the *Athenæum*) that the legend sprang from the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus; that Joseph of Arimathea's bones were stolen from the abbey of Moienmontier and brought to Glastonbury, where Arthur was also buried; that Joseph's dish of the Last Supper was woven into the Arthur legends; and that Walter Map, at the request of Henry II., wrote the romance of Joseph of Arimathea, or the Grail, which set up Joseph as the first Christian Bishop, in order to place England on a level with Rome, and so help Henry in his struggle with the Pope.

The ancient church of Bradford-on-Avon is in need of funds for completing the repair of this edifice, which, it will be recollected, the editor of the *Builder* was among the first to make clear is a pre-Norman structure.

NEW BOOKS.

Nobody who wants a nice and bright and novel and instructive book, beautifully illustrated withal, to read, can do much better than take up *Spain and its People*, from the French of Eugène Poitou (T. Nelson and Sons). We have had almost enough of "Englishmen in Spain" and the "Englishwoman in Spain;" but a Frenchman, keen of eye, ready of wit, sprightly in style, cultivated in mind, and master of the pen, is a very different thing; and, if his translator chooses to be anonymous, that does not prevent the translation from being thoroughly readable. A sight of the "150 original illustrations by V. Foulquier" would alone repay anybody for the very slight exertion of overhauling the volume; but, when there are, in addition, the recorded impressions of a highly-intelligent observer who looked upon Spain through French spectacles, a somewhat trite subject receives a sort of renovation, and somewhat old scenery is rendered almost unfamiliar by having fresh colour laid on, and by being seen in an unwonted light. The author, in successive chapters, carries us "through the Basque region;" halts us in "Aragon;" discourses to us of "the Arab and the Moor;" takes us "a pilgrimage to Seville;" treats of matters "grave and gay"—religious processions, to wit, and the everlasting bull-fight; conducts us "through Andalusia;" has something to tell us about "the English in Spain;" introduces us to "an old Moorish city"—to wit, Granada; leads us with him to "the Alhambra," far away from Leicester-square; gives us some interesting remarks touching "Spain and the Spaniards;" describes to us "a city of palms," whereof the name is Elché; detains us agreeably "at Toledo," and gives us a sketch of Ximenes of Cisneros, sometime Archbishop of that city; exhibits to us "the art-treasures of Madrid;" recounts to us some "episodes of Spanish history;" and, finally, induces us, not unwilling, to follow him through "the country of the Cid." The author is a charming guide, philosopher, and friend, a good describer, an entertaining teller of anecdotes, and a liberal dispenser of historic reminiscences; and the translator has done meritorious service by means of the explanatory and other interpolations.

Very serious charges of culpable negligence and incapacity, from which a fearful loss of life was miraculously just prevented, are with the utmost deliberation brought forward in *To the Cape for Diamonds*, by Frederick Boyle (Chapman and Hall). The charges concern the "Union Mail Company" and its steam-ship Cambrian, and, if it were not for the author's credibility, would be almost incredible. It would require too much space to state them; but let readers read them in the book, and, if they are in the habit of going down to the sea in ships, shudder. As to what the author has to say about the diamond-fields and certain other parts of Cape Colony, one would be inclined to predicate that he has very nearly exhausted the subject—at any rate, from his own point of view—with so much of detail and of authority, derived apparently from personal experience and acute observation, has he packed his closely-printed 377 pages, to say nothing of seven-and-thirty still more closely-printed pages devoted to appendices, relating chiefly to "proclamations" and "ordinances." Some shocking stories are told; but nothing less was, under the circumstances, to be expected. Whether the thirst be for gold or for diamonds, something ghastly and revolting seems to be a necessary consequence. The death of Mr. Frederick Vizetelly, who was the author's fellow-passenger, and was lost overboard during the voyage, was, of course, shocking, but not revolting; there are other tales, of a funeral kind, which are simply repulsive. Not that the author is in any way responsible for their repulsiveness or would have drawn a correct picture of the life about him if he had omitted to take some notice of such matters. It cannot be said that his personal experience was such as to make him offer much encouragement to those who burn to go digging for diamonds. "Even now," he says, "it does not pay one man in five to dig; very soon it will not pay one in twenty—no, nor, as I think, one in a hundred. People are flocking up by scores a day, and will shortly not be able to find claims." This, of course, must have been written—or, at any rate, must apply to a state of things which existed—many months ago; and there is small, if any, reason to suppose that the prospect has improved.

Readers will find pretty much what they might expect in *Overland, Inland, and Upland; a Lady's Notes of Personal Observation and Adventure*. By A. U. With eighteen illustrations (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday)—that is to say, any amount of gossip relating to anything, however minute or the contrary, new or old, important or unimportant, that came within range of the writer's vision or experience. The style is lively and fluent; and mundane matters have intermingled with them a fair supply of religious leaven. "Overland" applies to the first two chapters, wherein we are carried from London to Suez and from Suez to Calcutta, and to the last four, wherein we return from Calcutta to Suez, from Suez to Cairo (where we make the acquaintance of some very vigorous Egyptian fleas), from Cairo to Alexandria (with a visit to the Pyramids), and from Alexandria to Southampton, where we are by no means surprised to find that it is raining when we arrive. "Inland" applies to nine chapters, wherein the topics of discourse are "the city of palaces," and "English housekeeping in Calcutta," and "daily life in the capital," and "characteristics of the seasons in Calcutta," and "family life of the Hindoos," and "educational efforts and religious difficulties," and "Zenana-teaching," and "festivals and festivities, religious and social," and "a holiday excursion in the plains." "Upland" applies to five chapters, wherein we go from "Madras to the Shevaroyes," and take "mountain rambles," and get "back to the plains," amongst "fire-flies" and "flying-foxes," and a "plague of ants," and make "a pleasure trip to a sacred mountain," and have a taste of "picnic-life on Parisnath," which is the name of the aforesaid mountain. The book resembles a "nice, long letter," such as ladies like to receive from their friends abroad. The writer seems to have been a little unfortunate in some of the English people with whom she fell in. We read of "a young man of good position and refined appearance"—in fact, "an officer and a gentleman"—whose "habits of nightly intoxication" rendered him "a nuisance" to the passengers on board of the home-bound ship, and who "wandered out of his cabin in the middle of the night, and, mistaking the doors on his return," made things very awkward for the ladies. We read, too, that on the occasion of a dispute between an English lady, who, it is presumed, had been baptised, and a native railway official who had not, the writer "could not help painfully contrasting this turbaned Hindoo, with the caste mark upon his delicate forehead, with the flushed and choleric dame, on whose brow had been traced the sign of a far different consecration." Perhaps it is not very relevant to remark that it "was a handsome and refined-looking native, in an elegant costume with a turban of white and gold;" but it certainly may and ought to be remarked that the illustrations with which the volume is garnished are rough, no doubt, but dashing and characteristic.

A sufficiently pleasant, chatty narrative, tempered by occasional religious reflections and embellished by a few specimens of lithography, is to be found in *A Lady's Ride Through*

Palestine and Syria, by Amy Fullerton Fullerton, with illustrations from views taken on the spot (S. W. Partridge and Co.). The writer goes from Livorno or Leghorn to Naples, thence to Messina, and thence to Port Said, one of her objects having been to pass through the Suez Canal. Notices of that Canal and of Egypt naturally ensue. At the ninety-second page the author is shipped for Jaffa, sharing her cabin with "two English ladies and their maid (unable to rise from the floor);" and at the ninety-fifth is fairly landed on the shores of Palestine. At the 103rd page Jerusalem is looked upon and lamented over in the second person singular and with six "notes of admiration." The author is now well started on the expedition from which her book derives its title; and as she rides she notes; and what she notes she records in such fashion as well becomes a lady of no little culture, goodwill towards men, reverence for the Holy Land, and acquaintance with Biblical history, doctrines, and language.

Apollo's bow is not always at full stretch, and a master of the art of poetry is merely indulging in a little relaxation when he composes such comparative trifles, but graceful trifles withal, as *Love is Enough; or, The Freeing of Pharamond, a Morality*, by William Morris (Ellis and White). There is an Arcadian opening. Two rustics, Giles and Joan, husband and (one would say) not very recently-married wife, are standing in the street to see pass by a newly-wedded emperor and empress; and, with many a clasp of the waist, it would seem, and with a few allusions to their own feelings on a less gorgeous nuptial occasion, are guessing what may be the sensations of the imperial bride and bridegroom, whom they attend to a place where is set a stage upon which is to be represented, for the edification of the emperor and empress, the "morality" touching "a King whom nothing but Love might satisfy." Interspersed are several songs, of more or less musical versification, having nearly all of them for theme the proposition that "Love is enough."

There is some wit and quite a remarkable amount of venom in the "epigrams and libels" appended to *Poems of the Passions*, by Horace Yerworth (John Camden Hotten). The title will no doubt lead to the conclusion—by no means a false one—that there is something of a sexual character at the bottom of nearly all the poems. The poet's instrument is the lyre, and he plays it in a manner which betrays his fondness for discord—that is to say, he has clothed himself with bitterness as with a garment; and, as would, under such circumstances, be rather probable than not, his notes are sharp rather than sweet, and his accents fierce rather than tender. Nor does he appear to believe in a general or even considerable prevalence of chastity and other Christian virtues; so that it will not be wonderful if, by even those who grant him vigour, his style of music be likened to "sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh."

Among the many tales for children and tales about children which have come out this season, one of the pleasantest and merriest we have read is *Little Pickles*, by Jeanie Ihering (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin). These two "pickles," which means two restless and rather troublesome but innocent young people, who are always getting into a scrape, bear the names of Eva and Harold. The sister is ten years old, the brother eight; and they meet with a variety of queer adventures, by which the patience of their elders must have been severely tried. Their talk is very natural, and their behaviour is extremely amusing. The small volume contains another short story, which relates something of a very young person named "Toddlekins;" and her experiences are not less worthy to be known.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. are indefatigable in providing a continuous succession of new songs and ballads for the numerous circles wherein such pieces are constantly in request. Many of our best composers of this class of music issue their productions through the eminent firm just named—their songs and ballads having generally the advantage of publicity in performance by the most renowned vocalists at the excellent "London Ballad Concerts," directed by Mr. John Boosey. Among recent pieces of the kind referred to may be specified "The Sun Dial," composed by Mr. J. L. Roeckel expressly for Mr. Sims Reeves; and "The British Tar," a song by Mr. J. L. Hutton, produced purposely for Mr. Santley. Both these have been sung with great effect by the vocalists whose names are associated with them. Mr. J. L. Molloy's "Song of the Triton" (with ad libitum chorus) has a marked character in rhythm and in melody, and is easy in execution, while yet being capable of much effect in performance. "When we are old and grey," by Madame Sainton-Dolby; "Unspoken," by A. S. Gatty; "A foolish maid," by Walter Maynard; "Remember or Forget," words and music by Hamilton Aidé; and "Apart," by Comyn Vaughan—all bear names of successful producers of songs and ballads, those now referred to being such as will maintain the reputations already acquired.

The "Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack," published by Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Co., has been for several years—and will again be for 1873—found of high value and utility both to the amateur and the professor of music, and fully worth its trifling cost. It comprises a large amount of information—larger, indeed, than might be surmised from its title. Classified lists of metropolitan and provincial professors, societies, and institutions, records of past musical events, and many details of interest, make up a volume—small but comprehensive—that may fairly be pronounced as indispensably necessary to those for whose use it has been compiled. The editor is Mr. Charles Mackeson, also favourably known by his "Guide to the Churches of London," &c.

The "Professor's Pocket-Book" (also issued by Messrs. Rudall, Carte, and Co.) is likewise edited by Mr. Mackeson and supervised by Sir J. Benedict, and it will be found a worthy companion to the volume just noticed. In addition to the ordinary pocket-book matter, it contains details special to its purpose, most valuable of all being the diary marked for hourly entries of engagements, morning and evening, the heading of each day indicating the principal musical performances fixed for that date, with supplemental spaces for the record of dinner or other evening engagements.

Nearly 300 members of the county families of Berks and Hants attended the annual ball on Wednesday night, given in the Townhall, Newbury, in connection with the Craven Hunt.

Sir Edward Watkin has written a letter, in reference to the loss of the Northfleet, asking whether the time has not come when, in the dangerous places of the Channel, life-boats should not be supplemented by life-ships. It is quite possible, he says, to construct a steamer able to encounter any weather, properly equipped and supplied, and to place her in positions in the Channel where early help could be rendered to a whole ship's company, in cases of stranding or running down. "This is a work," he adds, "that can be done only by the Government, yet it is a work that need not separate the cost of humanity from the cost of defence, for the same ship which would save life could act as a coastguard also."



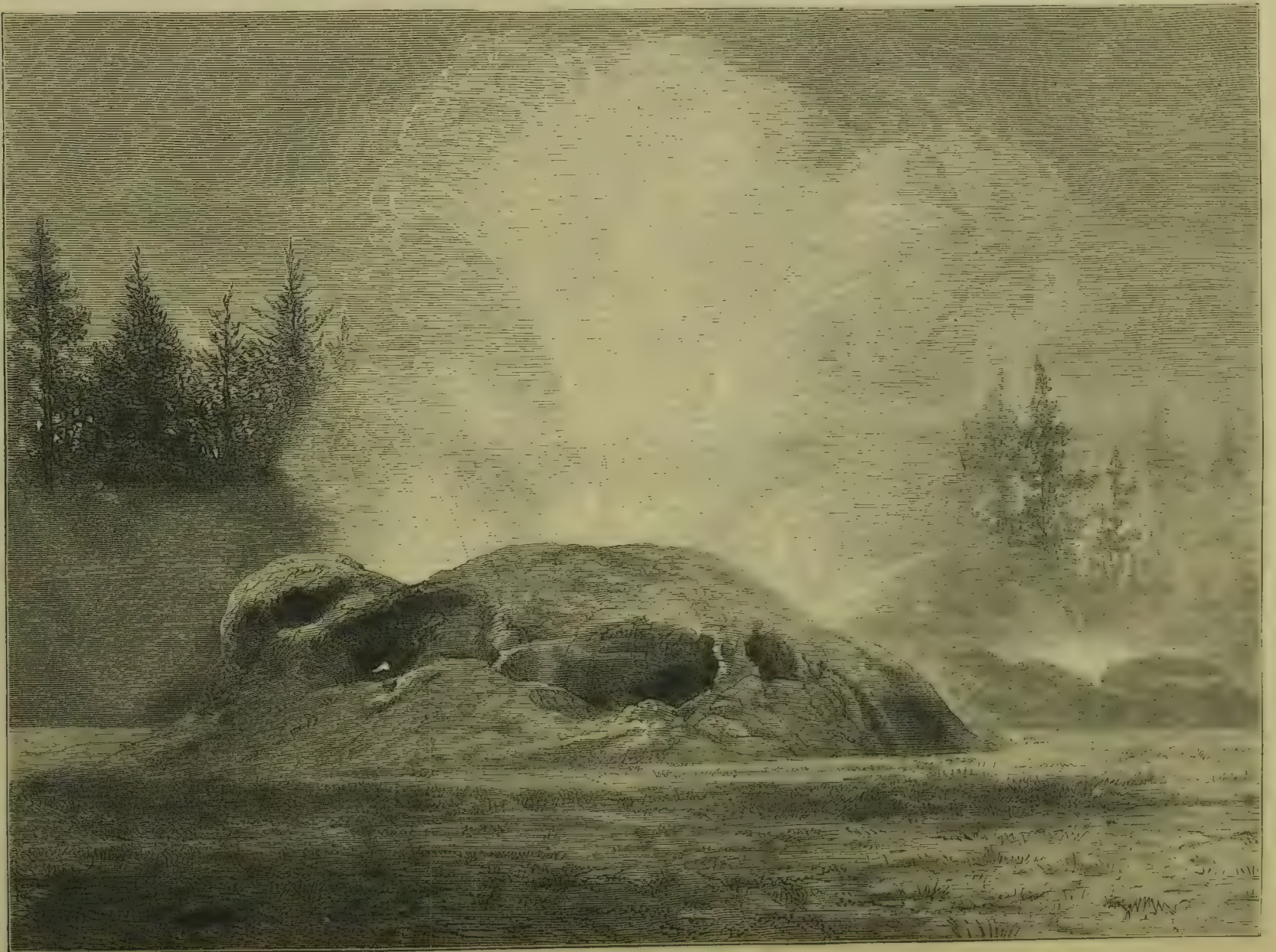
THE LATE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL.



THE GIANT GEYSER, MONTANA, NORTH AMERICA.



THE DARTER AND STILT PLOVER IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.



THE GROTTO GEYSER, MONTANA, NORTH AMERICA.

THE LATE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.

This well-known Evangelical clergyman, whose death was mentioned last week, was highly esteemed by many religious persons, both in the Established Church and among the Non-conformists. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel was brother to the first Earl of Gainsborough, being a younger son of the late Sir Gerard Noel Noel, of Exton Park, Rutlandshire, by his first wife, Diana, in her own right Baroness Barham, of Barham Court and of Teston, Kent. An elder son of Sir Gerard—namely, Sir Charles Noel, who succeeded his mother in the Barham peerage—was created Earl of Gainsborough in 1841; the earldom is now held by his son, nephew to the late Baptist Noel. The subject of this memoir was born on July 16, 1798, so that he was in his seventy-fifth year at his death. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Having assumed holy orders, he became one of the Royal Chaplains and minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row. There he drew together a very numerous audience of the upper classes. But in 1848 arose the celebrated "Gorham Case," which disturbed the Church of England and caused a few secessions of its clergy to the Roman Communion. On the other hand, Mr. Baptist Noel considered that the Church of England, in her sacramental teaching, approached too near to the Church of Rome; he therefore declared himself a Dissenter. From that time he has been connected with the Baptist body; but he was always a warm supporter of most of the leading Evangelical societies, whose cause he has advocated on the platform. Among others, he took an active part in the City Mission. He was a voluminous writer. Besides a variety of sermons on special occasions, Mr. Noel published, in 1848, a volume explaining his grounds for relinquishing his position in the Church of England, under the title of an "Essay on the Union of Church and State." He was also the author of an "Essay on the Duty of Englishmen towards the Hindoos," an "Essay on the External Act of Baptism," another on "American Freedom and Slavery," a "Comparison between Christianity and Unitarianism," "Notes of a Tour through Switzerland," and "Notes of a Tour through Ireland," the last two works bearing date many years ago. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE GEYSERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Some illustrations were lately given of the wonderful natural curiosities to be found in a region of North America about the head waters of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in the Montana and Wyoming Territories of the United States, which were surveyed by the Government expeditions, from 1868 to 1870, under Dr. F. V. Hayden, professor of geology, with very interesting results. Mr. W. H. Jackson, photographer to these expeditions, supplied the views shown in our Engravings, two more of which are now presented to the reader. The crater of the Giant Geyser, one of the subjects here delineated, is composed of silicious matter, like that found in Iceland. It is rough and rugged, rising to the height of 25 ft. One side is broken down, allowing the spectator to look in and see the boiling water beneath. The aperture is 5 ft. in diameter, and from it is projected at regular intervals a column of water, which rises to the height of 150 ft. from the crater. About 800 yards farther down the river, on the opposite side to the Giant, is the Grotto Geyser. This is composed of the same white silicious material, and rises to the height of 10 ft. above the surrounding level. Its crater is full of large sinuous orifices, from which the water is thrown to the height of 50 ft. These are two of the many geysers which exist in the region. A complete and accurate chart was made of all them, as well as of the numerous hot springs, which are of all diameters, reaching even 400 ft. Their depth is unfathomable. The edge of the spring is a series of regular scallops, and the sides are beautifully corrugated and incrustated. Looking into one of these caverns, the tint seen is a most intense blue, resembling that of the turquoise. The water varies in temperature from 110 deg. Fahrenheit to the boiling-point, which, in this elevated region, is only 198 deg. Fahrenheit.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The collection of birds at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park has lately received some additions, among which are the American darter and the stilt plover, two birds never before exhibited alive in this country. The darter (*Plotus anhangia*) is the very long-necked bird, which is twice represented in our illustration, in two different attitudes. It abounds on the wooded banks of the river Essequibo, in Guiana, but is found also in India, Africa, and other parts of the world. Sitting on the bough of a tree overhanging the river, and hiding itself where it can amidst the foliage, it waits the opportunity of prey to drop headforemost into the stream, diving to a great depth, and seizes the fish with its long, sharp, mandibles—all this being done in silence, and with little disturbance of the water. The smaller bird, shown in the foreground of our Engraving, is the American stilt plover (*Himantopus nigricollis*), which is remarkable for the extraordinary length of its legs. These seem rather awkward and inconvenient, when on

dry land; but its movements are not so ungainly when seen wading in the shallow water of a lagoon, and busily collecting the insects on which it feeds. There is a black-winged species of this bird, which has been found in Britain, but this is extremely rare. The specimens referred to here may be seen in the Fish House at the Regent's Park Gardens.

Mr. John Orford, of Ipswich, was on Wednesday elected Town Clerk, at a salary of £800 per annum.

The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P., inaugurated the winter session of the Ealing Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening, by a lecture on "Livingstone and Central Africa."

It is stated that there are 80,000 men out of work in South Wales. The cold weather augments the consequent distress, which is now very severely felt.

The work of the National Life-Boat Institution in saving life from shipwreck in the year 1872 may thus be summarised:—By life-boats, 569 lives saved; by shore-boats and other means, for whose services the institution granted rewards, 170.

Lord Ossington, late Speaker of the House of Commons, has been suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, and has in consequence resigned the presidency of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute, a post he had filled for twenty-four years.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. HATCHARD'S LIST.

1. **THE KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH.** By the Author of "The Peep of Day, &c." Lately published, 18mo, with illustrations and a Coloured Map, 3s.

2. **PRECEPT UPON PRECEPT.** By the same Author, 18mo, with 68 illustrations and a Map, 3s.

3. **THE PEEP OF DAY:** A Series of the Earliest Religious Instruction. 32nd Thousand. 18mo, large type, 2s.

4. **LINE UPON LINE:** A Second Series of the Earliest Religious Instruction. Part I. 178th Thousand. 18mo, 2s. 6d. Part II. 14th Thousand. 18mo, 2s. 6d.

5. **LINES LEFT OUT.** 24th Thousand. 18mo, large type, 2s. 6d.

6. **MORE ABOUT JESUS.** 40th Thousand. 18mo, large type, 2s. 6d.

7. **STREAKS OF LIGHT;** or, Fifty-Two Facts from the Bible. 15th Thousand. 62 illustrations. 18mo, large type, 3s.

8. **READING WITHOUT TEARS;** or, A Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read. Part I. 30th Thousand. 18mo, large type, 2s. 6d. Part II. 11th Thousand. 18mo, large type, 3s. (Two Parts in One, cloth antique, 5s.)

9. **NEAR HOME;** or, Europe Described. With Anecdotes. 63rd Thousand. With illustrations and a Map, fcap, 5s.

10. **FAR OFF. Part I.** Or, Asia Described. With Anecdotes. 35th Thousand. Illustrations and a Coloured Map, fcap, 4s. 6d.

11. **FAR OFF. Part II.** Or, Australia, Africa, and America. 28th Thousand. With illustrations and two Coloured Maps, fcap, 4s. 6d.

SCHOOL EDITIONS OF THE ABOVE. In 18mo, limp cloth, with illustrations.

THE PEEP OF DAY 1s. 2d.
MORE ABOUT JESUS 1s. 4d.
LINE UPON LINE. Two Parts. Each .. 1s. 4d.
LINES LEFT OUT 1s. 6d.
STREAKS OF LIGHT 1s. 6d.
PRECEPT UPON PRECEPT 1s. 6d.

HATCHARDS, PUBLISHERS, &c., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.

Now ready, One Shilling, No. 163.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY. With illustrations by G. D. Leslie, A.R.A., and George Du Maurier.

Old Kensington. Chapters XLV.—XLVIII. (With an illustration.)
Sea Novels. Captain Marryat.
The Willow Farm. An Artist's Story.
The Agricultural Labourer.—I.
Zelda's Fortune. Chapters IV.—VII. (With an illustration.)
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 160. FOR FEBRUARY. Price 1s.

1. "A Slip in the Pen." Chapter VII. "The Incident." With Original Observations on Young Animals. By D. A. Spalding.
2. "Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, Pope Pius II." By M. Creighton.
3. "Thoughts upon Government." Chapter V.
4. "Passages in the Life of a Bachelor." By M. C.
5. "La Ronquette, May 24, 1871." By F. M. F. Skene.
6. "The Children of the Poor."

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE for MARCH will contain the first portion of a Serial Story by William Black, Esq., Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Rascallion," entitled "A PRINCESS OF THE FUTURE." To be followed in April by the first number of a Serial Story entitled "MY TIME, AND WHAT I'VE DONE WITH IT," by F. C. LERNAND, Esq.

MACMILLAN and Co., London.

8vo, pp. 678, cloth, 5s., by post for 67 stamps.

HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR.

By RICHARD EPPS, M.D. Adapted for Families, Emigrants, and Missionaries, being a Vade Mecum of Homoeopathic Medicine. Each edition is fully described and prescribed for. A Chest of Medicines (book included), 70s.

AN EPITOME of the above, treating of one hundred complaints, pp. 300, 1s., or 14 stamps. A Case of Medicines (book included), 20s. An Edition of the Instructor for the Colonies, treating, additionally, of their special diseases, pp. 780, strongly bound, 7s. 6d. A Chest of Medicines (book included), 80s.

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 43, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

Just issued, 8vo, pp. 220, cloth, 2s. 6d., post-free.

HORSES ILL AND WELL: Homoeopathic Treatment of Diseases and Injuries, and Hints on Feeding, Grooming, Conditioning, Nursing, Horse-buying, &c.

By JAMES MOORE, M.R.C.V.S. Published by JAMES EPPS and Co., 43, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY IN 1873.

A MAP OF THE WORLD, Showing the Submarine Cables already laid and those projected; together with Drawing of Submarine Cables, a List of Telegraph Stations of the Submarine Lines, and two Specimens of the Language of Telegraphy. By WILLIAM ABBOTT, Stock Exchange, London. Published by BATES, HENDY, and Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. Price 1s.; post free, 1s. 1d.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED HUNTING WORK, BY G. BOWERS. NOTES FROM A HUNTING-BOX.—Not "in the Shires." With upwards of 50 illustrations by G. BOWERS. Contents:—
I. The "Teddleboro' Tenor." VII. The Meet at Toddler Gorse.
II. Gilbert Gore, Esq., M.P.H. VIII. A County Dinner Party.
III. The Rev. Arthur Lovell. IX. Some Teddleboro' Curiousities (in 5 sketches).
IV. Lady Dorothy Gore. X. At a Lawn Meet.
V. Some of our First Flight (in 5 sketches). XI. On Going to Ground.
VI. A Few of our Heavy Weights. XII. The Hunt Steeplechases.
XIII. Our Annual Ball.
Oblong folio, halfbound, sides printed in colours, price 15s. London: BRADBURY, AGNEW, and Co., 10, Bouverie-street, E.C.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW for FEBRUARY. Edited by JOHN MORLEY. Causes of War in the Present European Situation. By Emile de Laveleye.
A Conversation with Marcus Aurelius. By W. W. Story.
Louis Napoleon: 1851 and 1873. By Albert V. Dicey.
Class Legislation. By Henry Crompton.
The New Cure for Incurables. By Lionel A. Tollenache.
Forty Years of the House of Lords (Conclusion). By F. Bowen-Graves.
The Eustace Diamonds (Conclusion). Chaps. LXXXVII. to LXXX.
By Anthony Trollope.
Critical Notices. By Sidney Colvin.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

Now ready, Part 39, Price 6d.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY, containing, amongst other Articles of interest—
By the late SIR JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., The Almanack Maker.
By PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P., Increasing Prosperity and Advancing Prices.
By F. W. ROBINSON, Little Kate Kirby.—Serial Story.
By W. H. WHITE, Fellow of the Royal School of Naval Architecture, The Dark Side of the Canal.
By the AUTHOR OF "GILBERT RUGGE," The Miller of Sawton Dale.
By DAVID KER, The Last Scene of the Janissaries.
By LOUISA CROW, The Artist's Secret.
By LEWIS HUGH, "Thrice Met."

ILLUSTRATIONS by

M. E. Edwards, F. Barnard, R. Newcombe, F. W. Lawson, C. O. Murray, &c.

CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN, London, Paris, and New York.

Now ready, Part 25, price 6d.

LITTLE FOLKS for FEBRUARY, forming the Commencement of a New Volume, and affording a favourable opportunity for New Subscribers. This part contains the opening chapters of THE MAGIC BEADS, a most interesting story for Children, and includes a beautiful Coloured Frontispiece, entitled "Pulling the Cracker."

The Part also contains:—
1. Children of Other Lands. By Annie Carey.
2. Sunday Afternoons with our Young Folks.
3. Granny's Nonsense Stories.
4. Tally and Sambo; or, Cat and Dog Life.
5. Chats about Elephants.
6. Work for the Winter Time, with Designs.
7. Children's Pets, and How to Keep Them.
8. Picture Puzzles, Riddles, &c.
9. Little Folks' Prize Letters.
10. Sacred History Waiting Words.
11. Over fifty Pretty Pictures.
12. Lots of Pretty Stories.
13. Lots of Pieces of Poetry, &c.
Vols. II., III., and IV. of LITTLE FOLKS, containing nearly 2000 Pictures, have been several times reprinted, and can still be procured through all Booksellers, price 3s. each.
N.B.—Upwards of Ninety Thousand Copies of LITTLE FOLKS have already been sold.
CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN, London, Paris, and New York.

CHARLES READE TO SIR CHARLES DILKE.

THE SHAM-SAMPLE SWINDLE. LETTER from CHARLES READE TO SIR CHARLES DILKE, appears in ONCE A WEEK, No. 265 (Jan. 25), which can now be had of all Booksellers and at all Railway Bookstalls. Price Twopenny.—Office: 19, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

CHAMBERS'S INFORMATION for the PEOPLE.—The Publishers beg to announce that an entirely new and improved Edition of this Popular Work is commenced this day. The first Paper, profusely illustrated, will be ASTROLOGY.
The Work, as formerly, will be issued Weekly at Three-halfpence, and Monthly at Sevenpence.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL (42nd Year).

In the Part (price 7d.) for the end of January will be found the Introductory Chapters of an Original and Striking Tale, by the Author of "A Woman's Vengeance," entitled MURPHY'S MASTER.

Also an interesting Story, complete in four parts, entitled SAVED BY HUMMING-BIRDS.
Likewise the following Papers, instructive and entertaining:—
The True Story of Juggernaut.
The Annuity.
Homes Greedy.
Parliamentary Phrases, Designations, Quips, and Oddities.
The Month: Science and Art.
Two Pieces of Original Poetry.
Vegetable Invaders.
A New Volume of "Chambers's Journal" commences with this Part.

Back Numbers at 1d. each, and Volumes at 5s. each, are kept in stock by the Publishers, and may be had at any time. The New Volumes of the New Series already published contain TWENTY ORIGINAL NOVELS.
"Chambers's Journal" may be ordered from any Bookseller or Newsagent, or from W. and R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh.

THOUGHTS ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

By A. FARMER'S SON. Price 1s.; postage, One Penny.—R. W. LINDSAY, 15, Manchester-street, King's-cross, London.
In preparation, by the same Author, THOUGHTS ON AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS, with special reference to the Agricultural Labourer. Same price and same publisher as above.

CORPULENCY.—LETTERS to the MEDICAL TIMES by A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S., dated Feb. 23, 1866, with the Lancet's Annotation. Price by post, 2s. 7d. VANMAN and Co., 20, Pall-mall-road, S.W.

Fourteenth Edition, with 140 Plates, price 1s. 1d., post-free, STAINED GLASS (DIAPHANIE). Easily performed, at small cost; enabling any person to perform the work.—London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

STAINED GLASS by the IMPROVED DIAPHANIE PROCESS—Windows fitted up in any style in town or country, by experienced workmen. Estimates free. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS and **OEOGRAPHS**.—A very large Collection of these Works of Art including many subjects quite new, framed and unframed. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

CHARMING SETS for the SCRAP-BOOK or Decoration of Fancy Articles, &c., exquisitely finished in Colours and stamped out—viz., English and Foreign Birds (brilliant plumage), Butterflies (true to nature), Flowers, Pretty Figures, Wreaths, Green Leaves and Sprays (very beautiful). Price 7d. per set; or the six sets (all different), post-free for 2s. 7d. The trade supplied.—JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, London.

COLOURED SCRAPs for FOLDING SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS.—Immense Stock; 1500 different Sheets or Sets to choose from. Abbreviated List post-free Coloured Scrap for Children, a set of 100 different subjects, post-free, 2s. 1d. in stamps.—JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-st., London.

SCRAPs for SCREENS and Scrap-Books. Flowers, Fruit, Birds, Landscapes, &c., in great variety, from 1s. per sheet. One dozen assorted, 10s. 6d. WILLIAM BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

OEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, and **CHROMOS.**—A large Assortment, after the best Masters, at reduced prices. Frames of the Newest Designs. Gift and Fancy Wood Mountings for the Trade and Exportation. GEO. REES, 41, 42, and 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

DEATH of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON. The best Photographs of "Camden House" and "Camden Gate," and the only Photographs of the "Cathedral Chapel," exterior interior, are by K. V. HARMAN, Photographer, Brouley, Kent. Carte size, 6d.; Cabinet, 1s. Larger sizes at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; free by post on receipt of stamp.
N.B.—Napoleon's Tomb, all sizes, now printing.

NEW MUSIC.

STANLEY, LUCAS, WEBER and CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bruch's Requiem Net 4s.
Jungmann's Gavotte 3s.
Francoise Bernard's First Steps to Pianoforte-Playing .. 3s.
B. J. A. Solitude Pensée 4s.
Cunmings, W. H. Playing on the Virginals 4s.
Sung by Miss Edith Wynne.
Waley, S. W. Angels' Voices 3s.
Waley, S. W. Sing on, ye little birds 3s.
Waley, S. W. Chautz, petits oiseaux! for P. F. .. 4s.
84, New Bond-street; and 308A, Oxford-street, London, W.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicola's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best Secular and Sacred Music. Prices 4s. to £40; Sheet-boxes, 15s. to 50s. Catalogues gratis, post-free—Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED VALENTINES. The most novel, elegant, and varied assortment in London. Prices from 6d. to 210s. 6d. List on application. Premiums to purchasers.—E. Rimmel, 90, Strand; 128, Regent-street; 24, Cornhill, London; 76, King's-road, Brighton.

THE LARGEST VALENTINE MANUFACTORY in the WORLD.—The London Paper and Valentine Company, Wholesale and Export Manufacturers of Valentines, Christmas and New-Year's Stationery.—J. T. WOOD and Co., 278, 279, 280, Strand, London; Manufactory, Clare-court.

ORIOLE GOLD SNAKE RINGS, three folds round finger, 3s. 6d.; Heads set with Alaska Diamonds, 5s.; Gem Rings, 1s. 6d.; Lockets, 2s.; Alberts, 3s. 6d. and 5s.; Long Chains, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; Sleeve Links, 2s.; Shirt Studs, 1s. Circulars free.—W. HOLT, 35, All Saints'-road, Westbourne Park, London, W.

BENSON'S WATCHES and CLOCKS. These far-famed Watches suit all pockets, all tastes, all climates, and are of every means and occupation of every one. Two hundred thousand have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, ranging in price from 2s. to 200s. See Illustrated Watch and Jewellery Pamphlet, post-free, 2d. each, for prices, &c. Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.—Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill.

GEOLOGY.—TWO CABINETS, containing 6000 Specimens (Scientifically arranged) of Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils, forming a first-class private museum. Price 3000ga.—Apply to Professor TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C., who has also Elementary Collections at 2, 5, 10, 20, to 100 ga. each. Professor T. gives instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

MAGIC-LANTERN SLIDES.—The Patent Enamel, superior to, and at one fourth the cost of, hand-painted ones. Lanterns and every requisite in great variety. Price-lists and testimonials on application.
J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, London.

DIMINUTIVE MOIST-COLOUR BOXES (BARNARD'S), the most portable and convenient. Fitted with Colours used by the most eminent Water-Colour Painters, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 18 Colours, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by post, 4 stamps extra.
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street; and all Artists' Colourmen.—Each Box bears the Name and Address of the Firm.

THE WIZARD'S WONDERFUL CARDS Instantly reveal to any person the chosen object. The greatest marvel of the day. Post-free for 14 stamps.
H. G. CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

CLARKE'S MINIATURE STEAM-BOATS. The Smallest Steam-Boat in the world. Warranted to propel by steam for 15 minutes. In box, post-free, for 20 stamps.
H. G. CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

THE WIZARD'S BOX OF MAGIC. Instructions and Apparatus for performing Ten capital Conjuring Tricks. Post-free for 14 stamps.
H. G. CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

THE MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON EARTH.—A new Parlor Pastime. 50,000 Comical Transformations. Post-free, 14 stamps. Amusement for parties of two to fifty.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, at HENRY RODRIGUES'S, 42, Piccadilly, London.
Dressing Bags, 5s. to £50. Despatch Boxes, 21s. to £15.
Dressing Cases, 21s. to £50. Envelope Cases, 21s. to £15.
Jewel Cases, 10s. 6d. to £10. Blotting Books, 5s. to £10.
Glove Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £5. Candlesticks, per pair, 12s. to 28s.
Handkerchief Boxes, 10s. to 25s. Inkstands, 5s. to £10.
Seal-ring Buff Boxes, 42s. to £5. Card Trays, 21s. to £3.
Writing-Table Sets, of new and elegant designs 31s. 6d. to £20.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea silver-plated Travelling Dressing Bag.
Rodrigues's 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver fitted.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, at RODRIGUES'S, of the new make, with Patent Leather Guards, Four Portraits on a Page, interleaved for Vignette and Cabinet Portraits, from 10s. 6d. to £10. Albums of every description made to order.
Henry Rodrigues, 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBRONY'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus, from £2. Book of Instructions, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARRE, and Co., 60, Regent-street, London.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO? Send Name and County to Cullen's Heraldic Office. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; in Heraldic Colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. The Heraldic colours for servants' livery, 10s. Crest engraved on ring, book-plates, and steel dies, 7s. 6d. Gold Seal, with crest, 20s. Solid Gold Ring, 18-carat, hall-marked, engraved with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MONOGRAMS by CULLETON.—No charge for engraving steel die with crest, monogram, or address, if an order is given for a set of the very best paper and 500 envelopes, at 21s. 6d. stamped free, and sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, Designer to her Majesty, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

VISITING-CARDS to all parts of the world in one day's notice.—Card-Plate and fifty best Cards, 2s. 3d. Wedding Cards, fifty each, fifty Envelopes, Maiden Name inside, 13s. 6d., post-free.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

MONOGRAMS by CULLETON.—No charge for Engraving Monogram Diss. Quarter Beam of Paper and 125 high-fine Envelopes, stamped in several colours, and sent to any part of the kingdom for 5s. or stamps.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Designer by appointment to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.—33, St. James's-street; and 66, Jermyn-street, S.W.

CULLETON'S PLATES for MARKING LINEN require no preparation, and are easily used. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest or Monogram Plate, 5s. With directions, post-free for each stamp, by T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

CAUTION.—THE NEW CHARTA PERFECTA COURT NOTE PAPER (Registered). The public are respectfully cautioned that the "New Court Note Paper" (as used by the Royal Family) is to be had ONLY of JENNER and KNEWSTUB, Heraldic Engravers, Stationers, &c., by special appointments to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.—33, St. James's-street; and 66, Jermyn-street, S.W.

MACMICHAEL'S (Raised) MONOGRAMS. Elegant presents. Five quires thick note and 100 thick envelopes, stamped in four rich colours with a handsome raised Monogram, any one, two, or three initials, 5s. Specimens of initials raised, post-free.—J. Macmichael, Stationer to the Queen, 207, King's-road, London, S.W.; and 42, South Audley-street, W.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application.
D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

WATERED SPECTACLES of the greatest transparent power. Vision impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; and they do not require the frequent changes, to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.
S. and M. SOLOMONS, 38, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

MAPLE and CO.,

TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—100 SUITES, of various designs, to select from, from 10s. for Suite complete. Bed-Room Suites, enamelled Siberian Ash, Satin-Wood, Hungarian Ash, Oak, &c., from 15s.

BED-ROOM SUITES IN PITCH PINE, with large Wardrobes, Gothic or Medieval, from 25s. to 50s. Bed-Room Suites, enamelled, Pompeian style, large Wardrobe, 40s.

BED-ROOM SUITES IN SOLID ASH, from 30s. to 80s. Bed-Room Suites in Black and Gold, very choice and handsome style, from 40s. to 80s.

BED-ROOM SUITES IN WHITE ENAMEL and Gold, very elegant and choice in design, from 40s. to 100s. Bed-Room Suites in Solid Ash, Medieval, real inlaid, very handsome, 60s. to 100s.

BED-ROOM SUITES IN SOLID ASH, real Ebony mouldings, very handsome, from 60s. MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

THE BEAUFORT BED-ROOM TOILET

WARE, the greatest novelty of the day, new in shape and design; elegant, colours very choice. The Ware is manufactured expressly for Messrs. Maple and Co., price from 15s. 9d. to 5s. the set. The trade supplied.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

MAPLE and CO., the Largest and most Convenient FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in the world. A house of any magnitude furnished from stock in three days. Purchasers should inspect this stock before deciding elsewhere. All goods marked in plain figures, from which no statement can be made, the system being small profits, as established by this firm thirty-five years ago.

MAPLE and CO.'S CHIMNEY-GLASSES.

In best French plates and double gilt. The following is a list of prices:—

Size of Plate.	Outside Measure of Frame.	Price.
40 by 30 inches	50 inches wide by 39 inches high	£3 12 0
40 by 36 inches	50 inches high by 45 inches wide	3 15 0
50 by 40 inches	63 inches high by 52 inches wide	4 15 0
60 by 40 inches	74 inches high by 66 inches wide	8 8 0

Larger sizes in proportion; among which are several handsome pairs, 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., price 15s. each; grandioses, from 14s. 9d. An illustrated catalogue post-free. Entrance 140s, Tottenham-court-road.

CHIMNEY-GLASSES, Console Tables, Pier Glasses, Grandioses, Cornices, Fancy Cabinets, Clocks; as well as Drawing and Dining-Room Ornaments. The greatest variety in London to select from. Handsome Chimney-Glasses from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Large Dining and Drawing Room Glasses from 10s. to 30s. Some very large Glasses slightly soiled will be sold cheap. Over 500 plates to select from.

MAPLE and CO.—DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.—500 Easy Chairs to select from, many quite new and elegant in shape, from 1 guinea to 10s.; Settees, Ottomans, Fancy Cabinets, and a great variety of Drawing-Room Ornaments. Black and Gold Furniture of every kind.

MAPLE and CO.—DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—An immense variety. 100 Sideboards in Various Woods, some Large Pollard Oak, very choice wood; several Dining-Room Furniture in Oak, as well as the Old Oak furniture; Bookcases, Chairs, &c.

CARPETS.—TURKEY, Axminster as well as Foreign CARPETS.—500 Indian Rugs, at 18s. 9d.; good Brussels, at 3s. 3d. per yard; very choice in design, 4s. 6d. Maple and Co., Nos. 145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road.

CARPETS.—300 Pieces 5-frame BRUSSELS CARPETS, at 3s. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Good Tapestry Brussels at 2s.; large Axminster Rugs at 3s.; half price. Turkey and Axminster Carpets, five for 25s.; much under value.

NOVELTIES.—DINING-ROOM and DRAWING-ROOM CURTAIN MATERIALS, just delivered for 1873, from Melbourne and other parts, some of the most choice and magnificent designs ever introduced, and at prices that cannot but please and astonish. Real Tapestries, as well as imitation, quite new—an extraordinary effect.

CRETONNES, in the new Satene Cloth, equal in appearance to silk; designs new and very choice. Inspection invited; or, if in the country, patterns can be sent by giving a description of what is likely to be required.

MAPLE and CO.'S System of Business is Small Profits, Large and Quick Returns as established by the Firm 35 years ago. All Goods marked in Plain Figures. Maple and Co., 145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (carriage-free) 30 per cent less than any other house. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 Designs, with prices and estimates. Also, a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Fir and Patent Enamelled Bed-Room Suites, from 10s. complete, gratis and post-free, from LEWIS CRAWFORD and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

MESSRS. T. H. FILMER and SON, Upholsterers, Decorators, &c., 31 and 32, Berners-street, beg respectfully to solicit a visit to their FURNITURE SHOW-ROOMS and Galleries, in the largest in the United Kingdom, containing every variety of Furniture, marked in plain figures, of the best manufacture and designs. Plans taken and Estimates prepared free of any charge. Illustrated Priced Catalogues of Bed-Room Furniture, Easy-Chairs, Couches, Sofas, sent post-free on application.

GASOLIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze; Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers

SILVER PLATE, or CUTLERY. Tea and Coffee Services. Tea Trays and Waiters. Spoons and Forks. Dishes and Dish Covers. Eggspoons, Fruit Stands, &c., &c. Ivory Table Knives. Dessert Knives and Forks. Fish do. do. Fish Carvers. Carvers of Cutlery. &c., &c.

The Stock they keep in London, at 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, also at 220, Regent-street, W., is very large and well assorted, being all of First-Class Quality and Design. It is sent direct from their own works, at Baker's-hill, in Sheffield. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post. Address 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, or 220, Regent-street, W. Established A.D. 1810 at Sheffield.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and CUTLERY.

DEANE and CO.'S Catalogue, with Engravings, post-free. Table Knives, Ivory, 12s., 25s., 38s. Fruit Stands, 30s., 45s., 75s. Dessert Knives, Ivory, 16s., 24s. Carvers, joint, Ivory, 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d. Corner Spoons, table, 36s., 44s. Electro Spoons, dessert, 27s., 34s. Electro Forks, table, 31s., 42s. Electro Forks, dessert, 26s., 33s. Spoon Warmers, 19s., 25s., 40s. Fish Carvers, 16s., 21s., 30s. Fish Knives and Forks, 84s., 126s. Plated Desserts, Ivory, 45s., 65s. A discount of 5 per cent for cash payments of 25 and upwards. Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge. A.D. 1799.

JEWEL ROBBERIES.—CHUBB'S JEWEL SAFES, for Ladies' Dressing-Rooms, give the greatest security from the attacks of burglars. All sizes, with various fittings, from 47 upwards. Chubb and Son, Makers to the Queen, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PARQUET FURNITURE.

HOWARD'S PATENT. Furniture of all descriptions, made of Howard's Patent Parquet, is of the most durable kind, and (being manufactured by machinery) moderate in cost, and of the finest possible quality. Combining Parquet with Wood Tapestry, residences may be fitted up without either painting or paperhanging. HOWARD and SONS, Decorators and Cabinet-makers by steam power, 25, 26, and 27, Berners-street, London, W. Midland Buildings, New-street, Birmingham.

PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement. "There is a great difference in Filters: it is, therefore, well to know that by far the most extensive Filter-Maker in England is Mr. LIFECOMBE, of Temple-bar, whose Charcoal Filters stand pre-eminent. His Eastern Filters are especially ingenious."—Medical Journal.

INDIAN PARCEL POST.

Commencing on FEB. 1. Under Authority from the Postmaster-General of India. Parcels not exceeding Fifty Pounds in weight and 2 ft. by 1 ft. in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed by the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY from London to any Post Town in India at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb. Full particulars on application at 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

GRANVILLE HOTEL,

ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, THANET. During the Winter Months a REDUCTION of 25 per cent will be made upon APARTMENTS taken by the week. Board, £3 3s. per week; Apartments according to size and position; Attendance, 1s. per day. Hydropathic, Turkish, Ozona, and every description of Bath in the Hotel. Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new, in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent, METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED and CLEANED in unequalled style and moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY. Chintzes, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., thoroughly cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d., &c., per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY,

pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY," and unrivalled for today. Of all retailers. Wholesale from the Sole Proprietors, GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C. (Distilleries, Argyleshire); and their Agents, MARSHALL and ELY, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

WM. YOUNGER and CO.'S ALES.

As a tonic and for purity and quality nothing can exceed these Ales in value. Sold by leading Retailers. See trade marks. Breweries, Edinburgh. (Established 1749.) London Stores, Belvedere-road, S.E.

SALT and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE and BURTON ALES, in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest condition. CHAMPAGNE—Bouzy, 44s.; Carte Blanche, 34s.; Silvery, 24s. per doz. PORT—Cookburn's Old Crusted, 41s., 35s., 30s.; Draught, 24s. per doz. SHERRY—S. Fino, 38s.; Fino, 31s.; Pale or Gold, 24s. per doz. CLARET—Good, 12s.; Superior, 15s., 18s., 21s. per dozen. MOODY and CO., 40, Lime-street, London, E.C.

MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION, 1872. LYONS EXHIBITION, 1872. (GOLD MEDALS.) First Prizes awarded to LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT for best quality. CAUTION.—None genuine without Baron Liebig's (the Inventor's) signature. Ask for Liebig Company's Extract.

FLOUR.—Whites for Pastry, Households for Bread, Wheaton Meal for Brown Bread, Rye Meal, Rye Flour, pure Flour of Egyptian Lentils, manufactured at Bulford Steam-Mills, Essex. Hungarian and Baltic Flour. Best Scotch Oatmeal, from Aberdeen and Berwick. Hominy and fine Indian Corn Meal, from New York.—Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Liverpool-road, London, N.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE.) Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce," improves the appetite, and aids digestion. Beware of imitations. Sold wholesale by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and retail by all Grocers and Grocers universally.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality," For Breakfast or Supper. "Food, Water, and Air," Edited by Dr. Hassall.

FRY'S MILK COCOA

only requires to be mixed with boiling water to produce a delicious Cup of Cocoa.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,

"Which really consists of cocoa-nuts, deprived of the superfluous oil." "Food, Water, and Air," Edited by Dr. Hassall.

FRAGRANT SOAP.

The celebrated UNITED SERVICE TABLET is famed for its delightful fragrance and beneficial effects on the skin. Manufactured by J. C. and J. Field, Patentees of the Self-fitting Candles. Sold by Chemists, and Italian Warehousemen, and others. Use no other. See name on each tablet.

HOWSE'S MARVELLOUS HAIR COLOUR

RESTORER and STRENGTHENER and HOWSE'S PURE VEGETABLE SOAP, for tender or Eruptive Skins, may be obtained, for One Shilling each, of any Chemist in the kingdom; or forwarded from the "Laboratory," Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, for 14 stamps. "Hakos," better than gold.

A PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS OF THE TEETH,

HEALTHY GUMS, and FRAGRANT BREATH, are realised by the use of

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl

Dentifrice, a White Powder of the most recherche Oriental Ingredients, and occupying a distinguished place at the Toilets of Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and beware of cheap imitations.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR

RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing it causes growth and arrests falling. Price 10s. 6d. Testimonials post-free.—ROVENDEN, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S

AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, ROVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Charlots, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S

INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original Packages, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. ROVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?

Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives a pure, blooming complexion and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural, and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. In use in America for the last twenty-five years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles, at 3s. European Depot, 235, High Holborn, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

A very nicely perfumed hair-dressing called "The Mexican Hair Renewer," now being sold by most Chemists and Perfumers at 3s. 6d. per bottle, is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour by a few applications, without dyeing it, or leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth on bald spots where the hair glands are decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

WHITE and DELICATE HANDS.

FAVART'S CYTHREAN CREAM. Uninjurious to the most tender skin. Sold with Treatise and Instructions for treatment of the hands. 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d.; Chemists and Perfumers. By post, 14 stamps.—DUNCAN and CO., 20, Blandford-street, Portman-square, London.

ASTHMA.—AUBREE'S SPECIFIC.—The

only Medicine which effectually Cures this Malady (also Berychitis) may now be obtained of DELIZY DAVIES and CO., 1, Cecil-street, Strand, sole Agents. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

FOR DETAILED PARTICULARS SEE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

BAKER and CRISP'S and the GREAT

CITY FAILURES. TWO BANKRUPT'S STOCKS.

The Great City Failures. Stock No. 1 £14,000 Stock No. 2 18,500 Our Own Stock 31,000 £63,500

Now selling at a Reduction of 7s. 11d. in the Pound, at 198, Regent-street.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE GREAT CITY FAILURES. STOCKS, valued at £14,000, purchased by BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, are NOW SELLING at a REDUCTION of 7s. 11d. in the Pound. SAMPLES OF EACH DEPARTMENT SENT POST-FREE ON REMITTANCE.

BAKER and CRISP'S GREAT SALE of

TWO BANKRUPT'S STOCKS, at 198, REGENT-STREET, consisting of

SILKS.—Pink, White, and Sky Silks, 21s. to 50s. Striped, Figured, and Check Silks, 25s. 6d. to 50s. Moires Antiques, and French Satins, 25s. 6d. to 50s. Japanese Silks and Swiss Silks, 12s. 6d. to 25s. Black Glacé Silks, 18s. 9d. to 30s. Black Poulé de Soie, 25s. 6d. to 30s. Black Gros Grains, 25s. 6d. to 30s. Black Corded Silks, 25s. 6d. to 30s. Black Floured Silks, 25s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Old Silk Dresses, from 15s. 6d. Remnants of Silks, from 1s. yard. Silk Velvets, 3s. 11d. to 12s. 9d. Tussock Silks, 15s. 6d. to 21s. Washing Silks, 18s. 6d. to 25s. Foulard Silks, 12s. 6d. to 21s.

VELVETEENS.—Black Velveteteens, 1s. 6d.

to 2s. 5d. Coloured Velveteens, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 11d. Striped Velveteens, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. Fawn Velveteens, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

DRESS GOODS.—Evening Dresses, 3s. 11d.

to 21s. Wedding Dresses, 5s. 6d. to 25s. Dinner Dresses, 6s. 9d. to 21s. Grenadine Dresses, 3s. 11d. to 20s. Muslin Dresses, 1s. 11d. Dress, Tinted Alpaca, 1s. yard. Light Dresses, 4s. 11d. to 10s. Dark Dresses, 5s. 6d. to 25s. Medium Dresses, 6s. 6d. to 20s. Silk Racks, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. Satin Cloths, 10s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. French Merinos, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 11d. Poplin Dresses, 10s. 6d. to 18s. Piqué Dresses, 3s. 11d. to 15s. Cambric Dresses, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 11d. Batiste Dresses, 3s. 11d. to 4s. 11d. Grass Dresses, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. White Dresses, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

MUSLINS.—French Organdie Muslins

43d.; worth 1s. 6d. French Jacquett Muslins, 43d.; worth 1s. 6d. Swiss Printed Muslins, 43d. yard; worth 2s. Plain French Muslins, 33d. yard. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE at BAKER and CRISP'S,

198, Regent-street, of Costumes and Evening Dresses, Shawls and Skirts, Furs and Jackets, and Satin Petticoats, &c. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

LACES.—Real Cluny Laces, white and

ecru, 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Edgings and Insertions for Trimmings. Real Yak Laces, black, white, and all colours, much below the manufacturers' cost. Real Maltese Laces, in black and white, 43d. to 7s. 6d. per yard. Real Valenciennes Laces, from 53d. per yard. Blond Laces of all kinds, in great variety. Black and White Figured Nets, Brussels Nets, and others, equally as low in price as the goods enumerated in catalogue. Large Quantities, in the most fashionable shapes. 500 Pairs of Sleeves, from 1s. 6d. per pair. 240 Boxes of Ladies' Nelson Collars, 4s. 9d. per dozen. 1000 Boxes of Linen Sets, from 6d. a set, in colours or white. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GLOVES.—700 boxes of Brussels Kid

Gloves, large sizes 1s. 3d. pair; 1000 boxes Danish ditto, equal to Belgian and superior to French, 1s. 9d.; 1200 boxes the celebrated Grenoble Gloves, 2s. 6d.; 1000 boxes Finest Paris Kid Gloves, 2s. 9d., all Colours. Samples for remittance. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' Merino Steel and

Heather Mixtures, 1s. 6d. pair; Ditto, fine quality, 1s. 11d.; Ditto, Scarlet or Blue, 2s. 3d.; Ladies' White Cotton, 9d., 1s. 9d. per pair, 21s. dozen; Ladies' Balbriggan, 1s. 9d., 1s. 6d. per pair, 30s. dozen; Ladies' Lisle Thread, 10d., 1s. per pair, 21s. dozen. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES, &c.

SILK UMBRELLAS, 4s. 11d.; Ivory handles, 5s. 11d.; Fine quality, 7s. 11d. SUNSHADES, 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.; Brown Silk, 1s. 11d. to 7s. 6d.; Stout, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.; 500 Cambric, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 6d.; worth 2s. 11d. Samples for remittance. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

CHEMISES—Plain and Frilled, 1s. 11d.; Worked, 2s. 11d.; Insertion and Frilled, 3s. 11d.; Extra fine, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 6d.; Trimmed Lace, 4s. 11d. and 6s. 6d.; Beautifully Trimmed Lace, 8s. 9d. and 10s. 6d. NIGHT DRESSES—Plain, 2s. 11d.; Trimmed, 3s. 11d.; Frills and Insertion, 4s. 6d.; Insertion and Work, 5s. 6d.; Extra quality, 7s. 6d.; Rich Work and Insertion, 8s. 11d.; Elegantly Trimmed, and very fine, 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 21s. 6d. CAMISOLES—Trimmed, 1s. 3d.; Trimmed insertion on lace, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d.; Handsomely Trimmed Fronts, 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d. DRAWERS—Plain, 43d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 6d.; Trimmed Work, 1s. 11d.; Trimmed Insertion, 2s. 11d.; Trimmed Work and Insertion, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; Knickerbockers, Work and Insertion, 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d. Sample for remittance.

BAKER and CRISP,

198, REGENT-STREET. GREAT SALE NOW PROGRESSING. CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

BALL and DINNER DRESSES.

SEWELL and CO.'S New Designs for BALL SKIRTS are very elegant this season. Colours, Coloured Nets, and Variations in the New Shades of Colours. Fully-Trimmed Tulle Dress, from 21s.; Nets and Tulle from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Bows and Bows to match.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS.

Reduction of 15 per cent. SEWELL and CO., in consequence of the extraordinary mildness of the season, and holding a large stock, will allow 15 per cent off the present prices for one month. Compton House, Fifth-street, Soho-square, W.

HALF-YEARLY SALE.

HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. are offering

THIS and FOLLOWING DAYS (to terminate end of February) large quantities of valuable and fashionable MERCHANDISE, consisting of:—Richest Silks, Dresses, Gloves, Hosiery, Mantles, Ready-made Costumes, &c., at greatly reduced rates. Catalogues post-free. Five per cent discount for cash payments. 9, Regent-street, London.

HILDITCH'S SILKS.—SELLING OFF

STOCK.—In consequence of the purchase of their Premises by the Corporation, for the siting of Ludgate-hill, and previous to removing to their new Warehouse, 11 and 12, Chancery-lane, SILK WAREHOUSE, 61, LUDGATE-HILL.

ANNUAL GREAT SALE OF SURPLUS

WINTER GOODS at FREDERICK GORRINGES, 51, 53, 55, 57, and 59, Buckingham Palace-road (three minutes walk from Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station). The Sale of Surplus Stock will be continued until FEB. 13; and as is usual on these occasions, the reduction of prices will be very considerable.

Parcels for distant parts of London and the suburbs of the value of 20s. are sent carriage paid. All other parcels are sent by our own vans or porters.

All goods must be paid for on or before delivery, and Country Orders from Ladies unknown to us must be accompanied by a remittance, or they will not be executed. Close on Saturdays at Two o'clock. FREDERICK GORRINGE, Silkmercer and Linen-draper, 51, 53, 55, 57, and 59, Buckingham Palace-road, London.

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.

The prices vary from £2 10s. to 6s. the Full Robe of 12 yards. The wear guaranteed, and a warranty given with each dress. Bonnet's Black Silks, 4s. 11d. per yard.

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS	.. Rich Lyons	.. 5s. 11d.	..
COLOURED SILKS	.. Rich Gros Grain	.. 4s. 11d.	..
JAPANESE SILKS	.. A Large Variety	.. 2s. 11d.	..
JAPANESE SILKS	.. Richest Quality	.. 2s. 9d.	..
JAPANESE SILKS	..		

NEW MUSIC.

BABIL AND BIJOU.

KUHE'S SPRING, GENTLE SPRING.
Just published, a charming Fantasia for the Pianoforte on the above popular chorus and other airs sung in "Babil and Bijou."
Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DAN GODFREY'S NEW QUADRILLE.

QUEENSTOWN, a New Quadrille on Irish Melodies. By DAN GODFREY. Beautifully Illustrated.
Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW LANCERS.

CLAN ALPINE. New set of Lancers, on favourite Scotch Airs. By HENRY MORLEY, Leader of the Orchestra, Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, where they are played and nightly encored. Illustrated. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

W. SMALLWOOD'S SUNRISE. Galop. Illustrated. 3s.
W. SMALLWOOD'S IVY LEAVES. Polka. Illustrated. 3s.
Post-free, 1s. 6d. each.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S SERENADE.—M. Gounod's charming Song Transcribed for the Pianoforte by Herr W. Kuhe. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW PIANOFORTE PIECES.
A. BUIH'S UNE FLEUR ANIMÉE, Valse de Salon. 3s. 6d.
A. BUIH'S FAREWELL (Les Adieux). Duet Romance sans Paroles. 3s.
A. BUIH'S CHRISTMAS HYMN and HYMN OF PRAISE. 4s.
Post-free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

E. SILAS'S NEW COMPOSITIONS.
GAVOTTE for the Pianoforte. Price 3s.
BOURÉE for the Pianoforte. Price 3s.
IMPROMPTU for the Pianoforte. Price 4s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION.

MAYNARD'S MUSIC COPY-BOOKS
contain a Progressive Course of Instruction in Music, upon a system designed by WALTER MAYNARD.
The Music Copy-books will, it is believed, be equally useful to master and pupil, by relieving the former from the necessity of constantly repeating the same rules, and ensuring the gradual progress of the latter.
Parts I. and II. contain rudiments of music.
Part III. contains INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
Parts IV. and V. contain THE rudiments of HARMONY.
Part VI. contains INSTRUCTIONS in VOCALISATION, PAINT-SINGING, AND SINGING AT SIGHT.
Each is price sixpence each; post-free for seven stamps.
"We may sum up our opinion of the system in a word: that the means of obtaining knowledge are interesting and agreeable, and the knowledge thus obtained will be solid and lasting. Time and labour are economized; thought and attention are incited, encouraged, and rewarded."—*Observer*.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

A SEQUEL to the FIRST SERIES of MUSIC COPY-BOOKS. By WALTER MAYNARD. Price 6d.
This book contains Exercises intended for the use of those Students who, having learnt the rules of Thorough Bass and Harmony, require to gain experience in their application.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and all Music-sellers.

KEY to the SEQUEL for the FIRST SERIES of MUSIC COPY-BOOKS. By WALTER MAYNARD. Price 6d.
It is not, of course, desirable that the Student should consult the Key to the Sequel until the Exercises have been done; but the Key is necessary, not only to correct the faults that may be made in the Exercises, but also to show how different choruses are treated.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and all Music-sellers.

SO THE CHILDREN SAY. New Song. Words by R. REECE, Esq.; Music by BERTHOLD TOURS. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MISS PHIL'S NEW SONGS.

MARGUERITE'S LETTER. Ballad. 3s.
LE SOUVIR. Romance. French words. 3s.; post-free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

W. C. LEVEY'S NEW SONG.

THE OLD SCHOOL TIME. New Ballad. Written by Henry French; Music composed by W. C. LEVEY. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d. "A charmingly simple ballad."
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW INTERNATIONAL SONG.

THOUGH SEAS BETWEEN US ROAR. Written by Walter Maynard; Composed by Signor ARDITI. Compas. C to F. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

BIJOU (To her who owns my heart's devotion). New Song. Written by J. R. Planché; Composed by HERVE, and sung by Mr. Niss, in "Babil and Bijou," at Covent-Garden Theatre, and nightly encored. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FACES IN THE FIRE. Written by J. R. Planché; Composed by HERVE; and sung by Miss Annie Sinclair in "Babil and Bijou," at Covent Garden Theatre, with the greatest success. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE PIONEER. New Baritone Song. Written by C. J. Rowe; Composed by E. REYLOFF, Composer of "Over the Rolling Sea," &c. Sung by Mr. Maybrick with the greatest possible success. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

A WARRIOR BOLD. New Baritone Song. By S. ADAMS. Sung by Mr. Maybrick throughout the provinces, and always encored. "One of the greatest successes of the day." Price 4s.; post-free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S NEW MARCH ROMAINE (companion piece to the celebrated "Silver Trumpets"). Composed expressly for the Pope. Price, for Piano, Organ (with pedal obligato), or Harmonium, 3s. Piano Duet, 4s. Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

A NEW WORK FOR THE ORGAN OR HARMONIUM.
ORIGINAL VOLUNTARIES for the ORGAN or HARMONIUM composed in an easy form for the use of amateurs by GEORGE FORBES. Price 4s.; post-free 2s. "This work will be found of immense value to all performers on either of the instruments for which it is written."
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE. In Canadian Walnut or Mahogany Case. Price TWENTY GUINEAS. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S STUDENT'S PIANOFORTE. Five Octaves, F to F. Check Action. Trichord Treble. Price FIFTEEN GUINEAS.
This instrument has been designed by Mr. John Hullah expressly for the use of Students, and will be found invaluable where space or portability is an object. The compass is quite sufficient for classical music—the whole of Mozart's and contemporary works being written within the five octaves F to F, as the pianofortes of that date did not exceed that compass.
For practice in Schools or Colleges they will be equally welcome, as more economical than using larger and more expensive instruments.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S YACHT PLANINO. With Folding Keyboard, Check Action, Trichord Treble. In solid Mahogany or Black Canadian Walnut Case. THIRTY GUINEAS; or in Maple, THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS. Constructed for Ships' Cabins, to occupy the smallest possible space, and to stand the damp of a sea voyage; the back is strengthened with iron bars and metallic plates, and the whole of the mechanism is of the best quality.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ORIENTAL MODEL PIANOFORTE. Iron Frame, Trichord throughout, Check Action, Seven Octaves, Solid Walnut Case, FIFTY-FIVE GUINEAS; or in Solid Mahogany or Black Walnut Case, and Check Action, FORTY-THREE GUINEAS; with Plain Action, THIRTY-EIGHT GUINEAS.
Made expressly to withstand the heat and moisture of extreme climates. Every part that is glued is also secured with screws. The felt on the hammers, &c., is fastened with pins. The back and silk frame are lined with perforated zinc, to keep out damp and insects; and every precaution taken that has been suggested by persons who have had many years' experience in the care of musical instruments in India and China.
Testimonials of the durability of these instruments can be seen at 50, New Bond-street.
The price includes—1, Packing-Cases of tin and wood; 2, A suitable tuning-hammer or key; 3, A tuning-fork; 4, Some additional strings; 5, A Book on Tuning and Preserving the Instrument; 6, and the Carriage to the Dock.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE ALEXANDRE NEW SIX-GUINEA ORGAN HARMONIUM. Solid Oak Case, Five Octaves, and Two Foot-Boards.
The ever-increasing musical culture of all classes of society has established so large a demand for free reed instruments that many makers have sprung up who offer articles of such inferior and nasal quality of tone that the title of Harmonium suggests to many lovers of music the nearest approach to an instrument of torture that can be met with in the present age.
In the instrument now offered to the public the tone will be found devoid of all that has hitherto been considered objectionable. This end has been obtained by using a larger and thicker tongue, and a new system of voicing, which renders the tone rich and organ-like.
Another advantage in the new system is the increased strength of the reeds, and diminished liability to go out of tune by forcing the bellows.
The new system is applied to all the large instruments with still greater effect, and without extra cost.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DULCIANA ORGAN HARMONIUM, by Alexandre.—This New Instrument is especially adapted to the drawing-room. It has the sweetest tone possible, resembling the soft dulciana stop of the best organ, and, by a new patent air chest, is free from the slightest harshness. Price, 3 stops, oak, 10s.; mahogany, 12s.; rosewood, 14s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.—These instruments have the round tone of the organ without the disadvantage of requiring tuning, with much quicker articulation than the American Organs, and at half the cost, at
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S CHURCH and DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, from 16s. per year, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street. Lists on application.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANOFORTES for SALE. The Largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Chappell, &c. New and Second-hand, at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S HARMONIUMS for SALE, from 5s. to 100s. Alexandres, Wholesale Agents. Illustrated Catalogues on application.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ORGANS, ORGAN HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, and ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS may be compared together, for PURCHASE or HIRE, on the Three-Years' System, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

ORGANS for DRAWING-ROOM or CHURCHES, from 45s. to 250s., for SALE or HIRE, on the Three-Years' System, at
CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.

THE DIGITORIUM (a small Dumb Piano—Patent).—This remarkable invention materially assists any person to play and become perfect on the Pianoforte, Organ, or Harmonium, by strengthening and rendering the fingers independent in an incredibly short time; and can now be had (price 15s.; or, with ivory keys, 18s.) of the sole Manufacturers, CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NOTICE.—ALL MUSIC at HALF PRICE.
The best Editions sent post-free, bound works excepted. Stamps or post-office order in advance. Lists free on application.
Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S NEW WALTZ, LONDON SOCIETY, is the favourite Waltz of the Season. Beautifully Illustrated. Solo, 24 stamps; or Duet, 30 stamps.
Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS. Sung by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. Good night, Little Daisy. Humming like the bee. Under the mistletoe. Dreaming, still dreaming. There's a smile waiting for me. All like faded flowers. "I was like a spirit's sigh."
18 stamps each.—Horwood and Crew.

COOTE'S POPULAR GALOPS for the NEW YEAR.
DOLLY VARDEN. JUST OUT. TRUMPETERS. FESTIVAL. INVITATION. CHERRY RIPE.
Solo, 18 stamps; Duet, 24 stamps.
Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S FAVOURITE WALTZES for the NEW YEAR.
NEW BURLESQUE. SPRING BLOSSOMS. THYRA. EXTRAVAGANZA.
Solo, 24 stamps; Duet, 30.
Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

COOTE'S MERRY QUADRILLES for the NEW YEAR.
TWELFTH NIGHT. SONG OF SONGS. PRETTY KITTY. NAPOLITANA. MASQUERADE LANCERS. LONDON SEASON LANCERS.
Solo, 14 stamps; Duet, 30.
Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW VOCAL DUET.—THE JOYOUS REAPERS, by F. CAMPANA, is a most effective Duet, and written to suit all voices. It is easy and sparkling. Post-free, 24 stamps.—Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

SOUVENIR DE GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.—A charming Fantasia for the Piano, by E. BERGER, containing the Melodies of the celebrated "Kiss Song" and favourite "Slumber Song." (Very effective.) 24 stamps.
Horwood and Crew.

HARRY CLIFTON'S POPULAR MOTTO and COMIC SONGS.
"Sensible words and good melodies."
Jolly Old Country Squire. A. Could I live my time over again. Hunting Song. Always do as I do. Welcome as the Flowers in May. Trifles Light as Air. Ten Minutes Too Late.
18 stamps each.—Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

HOW TO DANCE.—COOTE'S BALL-ROOM GUIDE for Home Practice fully explains how to learn dancing without a master. Illustrated with the figures. Post-free 18 stamps.—Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

THE SAILOR BOY'S FAREWELL. Sung by Madame Patey at the Ballad Concerts with immense success. "One of the most graceful and expressive compositions Mr. Blumenthal has produced."—*Standard*.
24 stamps.—E. C. BOOSEY, 2, Little Argyll-street, W.

HENRIETTE'S MOST POPULAR SONGS, 24 stamps each.
E. C. BOOSEY, 2, Little Argyll-street, W.
ALWAYS ALONE. THE CROSS ROADS. (Sung by Madame Patey.) (Sung by Miss Edith Wynne.)
KING AND I. THE VACANT CHAIR. (Sung by Mr. Santley.) (Sung by Miss Banks.)

THE POPULAR GALOP OF THE SEASON.
THE WINWOOD. By J. B. BOUCHER. Price 3s.; post-free at half price.—London: C. JEFFREY, 57, Berners-street, W.; and of all Music-sellers.

NEW MUSIC.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d. paper; 4s. cloth, gilt edges.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—The present Work is published with the view of supplying an authentic and popular Edition of the most celebrated Songs of Scotland, in a form and at a price equally attractive. The Accompaniments and Symphonies have been rewritten by J. Pittman, while the Text of the Music and Words has been carefully edited by Colin Brown, Andersonian University, Glasgow. The Royal Edition of the Songs of Scotland is published in one volume, containing 150 songs with Pianoforte Accompaniment, Glossary, and Introduction. Price 2s. 6d. paper; or 4s. cloth, gilt edges. London: BOOSEY and Co., and all Music-sellers in Town and Country.

THE SONGS OF WALES.

Notwithstanding the popularity of certain Welsh airs, and the high estimation in which the music of Wales is generally held, the songs of that country have hitherto been much neglected, through the fact of so few having been published with words suitable to their character and fit for general use. "The Royal Edition" is an attempt to adapt all the best airs to appropriate words, with the object of rendering the beautiful melodies of Wales as universally popular as the other national airs of the British Isles. The work has been edited by the most distinguished of Welsh musicians, Mr. Brinley Richards, who has re-written the symphonies and accompaniments to the whole of the songs. The new English words have been contributed by Mr. John Gwynfor, Mr. Walter Maynard; and a translation of the complete work into the Welsh language has been made by Mr. Gwynfor. In some few cases the words of Mrs. Hemans, Sir Walter Scott, and other writers, when found suitable to the music, have been preserved. "The Royal Edition" contains Sixty Songs (including those introduced by Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Santley at the Ballad Concerts), with English and Welsh words. In one volume, royal 8vo, price 2s. 6d. paper, 4s. cloth, gilt edges. London: BOOSEY and Co.

In the Press, THE ROYAL EDITION of
THE SONGS OF IRELAND. Edited by J. L. MOLLOY. This volume will contain one hundred songs, including all the best of Moore's Irish Melodies, with many others entirely unknown, and not published before the first time.
BOOSEY and Co.

In the Press, THE ROYAL EDITION of
THE SONGS OF ENGLAND. Edited by J. J. HATTON. A Collection of 100 of the best English Songs of the last three centuries.—BOOSEY and Co.

WHEN WE ARE OLD AND GREY, by Madame SAINTON-DOLBY, "has already made the refrain so well known that it has passed into a proverb."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 24. This favourite song in two keys. Price 4s.
BOOSEY and Co.

REMEMBER AND FORGET. By HAMILTON AIDE. The most popular Song of this popular Composer. "It will recommend itself to many for its undesignated simplicity, melody, compass, phrasing, and accompaniment, being remarkably easy and effective."—*Morning Post*. Price 3s.
BOOSEY and Co.

UNSPOKEN. By ALFRED SCOTT GATTY. Sung by Madame Patey. In consequence of the enthusiastic reception this song met with, it will be repeated at all the Ballad Concerts, and very charmingly belied. It pleased so much, an encore was inevitable."—*Era*. Price 4s.
BOOSEY and Co.

SO THE STORY GOES. By MOLLOY. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne at the Ballad Concerts. "So the Story Goes" met with great success, and will, doubtless, soon become as popular as "Thady O'Flinn" and "Glochette."—*Standard*. "Destined to great popularity."—*Daily Telegraph*. "It will become one of the composer's greatest hits."—*Era*. Price 4s.
BOOSEY and Co.

A PART. By COMYN VAUGHAN. Third Edition. Price 3s. "This song has good points about it. It is easy, the compass being within an octave, and the change from common to triple time produces a most telling effect."—*Morning Post*.
BOOSEY and Co.

SHE MUST BE MINE. Welsh Song. Arranged by BRINLEY RICHARDS. The Words by Walter Maynard. Sung by Mr. Santley at the Ballad Concerts. Price 3s.
BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

THE BRITISH TAR. Sung by Mr. Santley at the Ballad Concerts, and received with extraordinary enthusiasm. The Words by J. V. Bridgman; the Music by J. L. HATTON. Price 4s. "There are few writers since Charles Dibdin who have had the power of creating melodies at once artistic and of a popular character. One of these few is Mr. Hatton, and therefore a song composed by him with this title will be looked for with much pleasure by those who know the composer's peculiarities."—*Morning Post*.—BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

DINAH DOE, the Golden-Haired Darkie. Indian Pastoral. The Words by F. C. Burnand; the Music by J. L. MOLLOY. Will be sung by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels at the Burgess Benefit, Tuesday, Jan. 28.—BOOSEY and Co.

THE SONG OF THE TRITON. By MOLLOY. The words by F. C. Burnand. Encored every evening at the Gallery of Illustration, in the new piece, "Very Catching." This favourite song promises to become as popular as "La Mandolinata." It is published as a song, and with chorus; also arranged for Pianoforte, by Kuhe. Price 4s. each. The "Morning Post" says:—"Mr. Molloy's charming melody, with its free, flowing, and spirited accompaniment. The air is easy to sing, and very effective when sung. The words are sensible and quaintly humorous."—BOOSEY and Co.

TWELVE NEW BALLADS by CLARIBEL, in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 153, never before published. Price 1s.

BOOSEY'S SHILLING TUTORS. By eminent Professors. Music size, 24 to 36 pages each. Pianoforte (Mount). Violin (Cae). Singing (Balle). Clarinet (Kappey). Singing for Ladies (Hutton). Flute (Fruiten). Singing for Men (Hutton). Cornet (Stanton Jones). Concertina (Case). Harmonium (Green). German Concertina (Minnas).
Also Bordogni's Shilling Singing Exercises, Cramer's Shilling Pianoforte Studies, Czerny's 50 Best Exercises, Cramer's Violoncello, Czerny's 101 Exercises, and Bertini's 25 Studies, all in 1s. books.

SANTLEY'S SONGS, for PIANO. 1. Stirrup Cup. 2. Vagabond. 3. Clarinet (Kappey). 4. Yeoman. "The excellent transcriptions, arranged by Mr. Lindsay Sloper's invariable skill."—*Observer*. Price 4s. each.
BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

KUHE'S LATEST PIECES.
THE SONG OF THE TRITON (MOLLOY). 4s.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. 4s.
LE ROI CAROTTE. 4s.
LOOKING BACK. 4s.
BOOSEY and Co., Holles-street.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL.
Section 1, Elementary, consisting of Six Numbers; Section 2, Easy, Twenty Numbers; and Eight Numbers of Section 3, Moderately Difficult, are now ready, and may be ordered through any Music-seller or direct from Forsthy Brothers. Each Number will be sold at half the marked price and postage free.
Prospectuses post-free, containing full particulars and mode of publication, may now be had of
Forsthy Brothers,
London—Regent-circus, Oxford-street.
Manchester—Cross-street and South King-street.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE TUTOR. Section I. No. 1, containing—
A. Rudiments of Musical Notation.
B. Theme with variations, I. N. Hummel.
Post-free for 2s. 6d.
Forsthy Brothers, London—Regent-circus, Oxford-street.
Manchester—Cross-street and South King-street.

THE GREAT SONGS in all Pantomimes.
Take it, Bob. Thomas's Machine.
I am so volatile. Magic Circle.
A waltz waltz. Midnight Ranger.
Ups and Downs. Tonal Journal, &c.
18 stamps each.—D'ALCORN, Oxford-street, W.

TWELVE of ARTHUR LLOYD'S New and Popular COMIC SONGS, with Symphonies and Accompaniments, 1s.; post-free for 13 stamps.
H. D'ALCORN, 351, Oxford-street, W.

MUSICAL MIRACLES.—120 COMIC SONGS, Words and Music. Also, 100 Henry Russell's Popular Songs, Words and Music. 1s. each; free for 14 stamps.
H. D'ALCORN, 351, Oxford-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G. THE GALATEA WALTZ, dedicated to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. With plain title, 4s.; with photograph of Galatea, 5s. Pianoforte Duet, 5s.; brilliantly transcribed, 4s.—London: CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S NEW SONGS.
QUINVERE (In G and E flat). 4s.
(Sung by Miss Titens with great success.)
LITTLE MAID OF ARCADE. (Words by W. S. Gilbert.) 4s.
(Sung by Miss Edith Wynne.)
THE SAILOR'S GRAVE. (For Tenor Voice.) 4s.
OH MA CHARMANTE. (Words by Victor Hugo.) 4s.
OH BELLA MIA. (Words by F. Rizzelli.) 4s.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

DOARDO BARRI'S NEW SONGS.
ALONE FOR EVER! (In D and F.) 4s.
(Sung by Miss Titens, and always encored.)
THE FAIRY. 4s.
NON AMARE. (Sung by Signor Caravaggio.) 4s.
All the reviews of Mr. Barri's songs agree in asserting them to be well written, pleasing, and effective.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

ALFRED PLUMPTON'S NEW SONGS.
THE WANDERERS. (Sung by Miss Julia Elton.) 4s.
THE TROOPER. (Sung by Mr. Maybrick.) 4s.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

BABIL AND BIJOU.—OUR BOAT
OVER THE LAKE. 4s.
Boat Song, adapted to the melody sung in "Babil and Bijou" by Mrs. Howard Paul.
(With Illustration of scene in which it is introduced.)
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

SUNG BY SIGNOR FOLL.
I'M A FORESTER FREE. (Words by Madame Foll.) 4s.
One of Mr. Reyloff's best efforts.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

ALICE MARY SMITH'S COMPOSITIONS.
WEST WIND, O WEST WIND! Song. 3s.
LOVE AND FEAR. Song. 3s.
THE FIRST SNOWFALL. Song. 3s.
THE LAST FOOTFALL. Song. 3s.
NONE WILL BE NIGH TO HEAR. Song. 3s.
L'ANGE ET L'ENFANT. Song. 3s.
THE NIGHT BIRDS. Vocal Duet. 3s.
MAYING (Soprano and Tenor). Vocal Duet. 4s.
DUO OF TEMPE. Pianoforte Solo. 3s.
VALLO (Pianoforte and Violoncello). Melody and Scherzo. 6s.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

THE HAUNTING STRAIN.
By TH. MAAS.
"A beautiful tenor song."—*Review*.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

J. RUMMEL'S LATEST TRANSCRIPTIONS for the PIANOFORTE.
The Galatea Waltz. H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH. 4s.
Oh, ma charmanche. ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 4s.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MUSIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY (for Town or Country). Terms, 2s. to 5s. per annum. Full particulars sent post-free on application.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street.

MUSIC.—HALF PRICE and POST-FREE.
CRAMER and Co. have the largest and most varied Collection of MUSIC, by all the different London and Paris Publishers, which they supply at half price. Orders from the country are sent post-free if accompanied by remittance.
CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street.

STANDARD MUSICAL WORKS for COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.

By J. T. STONE.
FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS. Twentieth Edition. 5s.
FACILE INSTRUCTIONS. Sixteenth Edition. 4s.
CONCISE INSTRUCTIONS. 3s.
FOR THE ORGAN.
COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS. Ninth Edition. 5s.
THE CLASSICAL ORGANIST. In Six Vols., 12s. each; or in Thirty-Six Numbers, 3s. each.
THE ORGAN STUDENT'S COMPANION. In six vols., 12s. each; or in Twenty-Four Books, 3s. each.
FOR THE HARMONIUM.
COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS. 5s.
THE HARMONIUM MISCELLANY. In Twelve Numbers, 2s. each.
FOR SINGING.
THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS. 6s.
The Publishers cordially direct the attention of Professors and Teachers of Music to the above Works. The whole series have a large and increasing circulation.
London: BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

PARTING. New Song. By F. WARNER.
Author of "To the Woods." A refined composition, possessing an elegant and flowing melody. The attention of contralto vocalists is particularly directed to these beautiful songs. Price 2s. 6d. each.—BREWER and Co., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

FLOWERS BY THE WAYSIDE. (Blumen am Wege.) For Pianoforte, by GUSTAV LANGE. No. 1. THE MERMAID'S SONG. Price 3s. No. 2. BY THE MEADOW BROOK. Price 2s. 6d. No. 3. SABBATH DAWN. Price 2s. 6d. No. 4. SONG OF THE BROOKLET. Price 2s. 6d. "Four little gems, of which we can speak in unqualified praise."—*Graphic*.
A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, Regent-street, W.

SOUVENIR DE MARIE THERESE. Gavotte favourite (a.d. 1663). By C. NEUSTEDT. Price 3s. Quaint, refined, and elegant, this is most charming composition.
A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, Regent-street, W.

PEARLS OF DEW (Thau Perlen). For Pianoforte. By GUSTAV LANGE, of Berlin. Price 3s. "Melodious and brilliant."—*Illustrated News*.—A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, W. Lists of Lange's Popular Compositions post-free on application.

GLÖCKCHEN. Mazurka de Concert. Introducing a peculiar and most graceful bell effect. By GUSTAV LANGE, of Berlin. Price 3s.—A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, Regent-street, W. All Music half price.

THE BLACK CROOK. By GEORGE JACOBI. Played nightly, with great success, at the Royal Alhambra Theatre.
Quadrille, by Charles Coote. . . . 4s.
Waltz, by Charles Coote. . . . 4s.
Galop, by George Jacobi. . . . 3s.
Valse, Entr'acte by G. Bicknell. . . . 3s.
Post-free half price.
ENOCH and Sons, 18, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

SONGS by LANGTON WILLIAMS.
The Wood Nymph's Call. . . . 4s.
The Last Blessing. . . . 4s.
Clarinet.—Tis a form that reminds me of thee.



LOSS OF THE NORTHFLEET: THE CAPTAIN'S FAREWELL.

THE GREAT DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

The terrible accident off Dungeness, on the south coast of Kent, by which a large outward-bound ship, with more than three hundred human beings, was sent to the bottom of the sea, has continued to excite a painful interest. It was reported in our last week's publication, having taken place near midnight on Wednesday week. The story of this great disaster is soon told, for it is one of a simple kind, only distinguished by the amount of the calamity. The Northfleet, an emigrant-ship, was run down while at anchor by a foreign steamer, and only a portion of those on board were taken off before the vessel sank. The circumstances may here be added.

On the night of Wednesday week the atmosphere was tolerably clear, with stars visible, but the weather looked threatening; and, as a dead head wind was blowing, many outward-bound ships, one being the Northfleet, had brought up for the evening in the roadstead off the promontory of Dungeness.

The Northfleet was a fine old ship of 940 tons, built some years ago, at a cost of £25,000, by Pitcher, at Northfleet, near Gravesend. She was originally built for Mr. Dent's China trade, afterwards became the property of Mr. Duncan Dunbar, and at his death was sold to Messrs. John Patton, jun., and Co., of Liverpool and London, of whom she was lately chartered by the firm of Edwin Clark, Punchard, and Co., of Victoria-street, Westminster, contractors for the Tasmanian Main Line Railway, to convey 350 railway labourers, with a very few women, and children under twelve years of age, to Hobart Town.

The Northfleet left the East India Docks on Friday, the 17th ult., with her full complement of passengers, the officers and crew numbering about forty, and completing a living freight of about 400 persons. There



THE LATE CAPTAIN KNOWLES, OF THE NORTHFLEET.

were not more than 450 tons of cargo on board, chiefly iron rails and railway material, which was stowed in the lower hold, the entire range of the ship between decks having been fitted up for passengers. Almost at the moment of the ship leaving the docks her commander during the last five years, Captain Oates, was stopped by a Treasury warrant of subpoena to attend the Tichborne trial, it being understood that he was the last man who saw the real Roger Tichborne when the latter left Rio. The vessel was quite ready to sail when the warrant was served, and Messrs. Patton, having perfect confidence in Captain Oates's chief officer, Mr. Knowles, gave the command of the ship to him, and allowed him to take on board with him the lady to whom he had been married about a month ago, and who is among the few saved.

After leaving Gravesend the Northfleet encountered the full force of the late stormy weather, and Captain Knowles felt it prudent to anchor under the North Foreland, where she remained until the Tuesday. The passengers meanwhile, though the ship was in some degree sheltered, suffered great inconvenience from the bad weather. Captain Knowles, in a letter to the owners on the Monday, stated that the surgeon's hands were very full in attending upon the female passengers. On the Tuesday, the weather having slightly moderated, the Northfleet weighed anchor and sailed down Channel, and was reported at Lloyd's as having passed Deal "all well." On the Wednesday at sunset she came to anchor off Dungeness, about two miles from shore, in eleven fathoms water, between No. 1 and 2 batteries, and almost opposite the coastguard station.

About ten o'clock the ship was taut and comfortable for the night. Almost all the passengers had turned in, and none but the usual officers and men of the watch were on deck. Just as the bells were striking the half-hour past ten, the watch observed a large steamer, outward bound, coming directly



THE NORTHFLEET AT GRAVESEND THE DAY BEFORE SHE SAILED.

towards them. She appeared to be going at full speed, and the shouts of the men on watch, who called upon her to alter her course, roused Captain Knowles, who was on the after-deck. But in another moment the steamer came on to the Northfleet, striking her broadside almost amidships, making a breach in her timbers beneath the water-line, and crushing the massive timbers traversing the main-deck.

The shock is described by the survivors as like the concussion of a very powerful cannon. One of the strangest things was that, immediately after the collision, the steamer cleared the ship, and before many of the terrified people below could reach the deck, she was out of sight. Most of the passengers were awakened by the shock, and a fearful panic ensued. Captain Knowles acted with singular calmness, promptitude, and decision. He caused rockets to be sent up, bells to be rung, and other signals of distress; but the gun to be fired would not go off, the touch-hole being clogged. Meantime he directed the boats to be launched, giving orders that the safety of the women and children should be first secured. There was a disposition to set these orders at defiance, and, on some of the crew crowding to the davits, with a view of effecting their own safety, Captain Knowles drew a revolver, and declared he would shoot the first man who attempted to save himself in the boats before the women were cared for. Most of the crew seemed to understand that the captain was not to be trifled with; but one man, Thomas Biddles, refused to obey the order, and the captain fired at Biddles, in a boat alongside the ship. The bullet entered the man's leg just above the knee.

Meantime, the pumps were set to work, but with little or no effect, the water pouring in through the opening in the ship's side. The scene on deck was frightful. Many of the passengers were in their nightdresses, others had only such scanty clothing as they could secure on quitting their berths. Children were screaming for their parents, and parents searching in vain for their children; husbands and wives were hopelessly separated. The horror was increased by the darkness of night. The captain's wife was placed with other women in the long-boat, under the charge of the boatswain; but, the tackle being too suddenly set adrift, the boat was stove in.

By this time the City of London steam-tug, having perceived the signals of distress, reached the spot, and succeeded in rescuing nearly the whole of the occupants of the boat, as well as several others of the passengers and crew, to the number of thirty-four. She remained cruising about the spot till early next morning, picking up such of the passengers as could get clear of the wreck, and in the hope, which proved vain, of rendering assistance to those who might have floated on fragments of the ship after she settled down. The Kingsdown lugger Mary was likewise attracted by the signals of distress, and succeeded in picking up thirty passengers. The London pilot-cutter No. 3, and the Princess, stationed at Dover, also got to the spot, and succeeded in rescuing twenty-one, ten of them from the rigging. The total number thus rescued was eighty-five persons.

The ship went down about three quarters of an hour after she was struck, the captain remaining at his post till she sank. One of the survivors states that he was standing close to the captain when she went down. The former managed to lay hold of some floating plank, and was borne to the surface. The captain, however, was not again seen. The pilot and ten others had taken to the mizen-topmast, from which they were rescued. Captain Knowles and the whole of the officers perished.

The first body recovered was that of Mr. Samuel Frederick Brand, railway engineer, who was one of the two cabin passengers. A reward of £10 was offered for the recovery of his body, and it was picked up off Dungeness in the night, by the Dover pilot cutter, which was cruising about the place. The body was floating in the sea, being supported by a life-belt. The young man had died of cold and exhaustion. An inquest was held on Saturday, at the village of Lydd, by Mr. Phinn, High Bailiff and Coroner; but was adjourned for more evidence. Mr. Brand's body was interred at New Romney, on Sunday. An official inquiry was opened at the Custom House, Dover, before Mr. G. Braggett, Collector of Customs, acting for the Receiver of Wrecks. Several witnesses have been examined. A statement has been made by James Beveridge, the only survivor who was on deck at the time the collision occurred. He says that at half-past ten o'clock he went on deck. After he had been there about five minutes he heard one of the crew shout out, "Ahoy! ahoy!" and he then blew a whistle. The men continued to shout and whistle about five minutes, when he saw a two-masted steamer with a straight bow come stem on and strike the Northfleet amidships. He saw the riding light of the Northfleet, at the time of the collision; it was burning brightly. He called out to the steamer to stand by the Northfleet, as they had 400 souls on board, but no answer came back.

Another witness was Thomas Biddles, the man who was shot by Captain Knowles. He said that amid all the noise and confusion was heard the voice of Captain Knowles, who, having seen his wife into one of the boats, stood at the wheel giving directions for the firing of signals and devising means to save as many lives as possible. The captain aimed his revolver at Biddles, who heard the first ball fly over his head. He shot at another man, but the pistol missed fire. The tug had just steamed up to the spot and lighted up the horrible scene. Hardly had the boat, containing nine persons—the captain's wife, the boatswain, and four labourers, with three of the ship's crew—got alongside the tug, when, by the gleam of the last rocket in the sky and the lights from the tug, the figure-head of the Northfleet was seen slowly to sink under water. The crowded stern rose up in the sea, and then, with a loud rushing noise, almost immediately disappeared, leaving several hundred people struggling for their lives in the water. The shrieking of the women and the loud cries of the men for help were awful, and must have been heard miles off. Some of those that could not swim were floating in the water on barrels and pails, of which they lost their hold from sheer exhaustion. Biddles noticed one friend of his in the water; a man who, with his wife and only child, was clinging to a ladder, when a wave came and washed all three off; the woman and child sank and never rose again; the man managed to clutch the ladder, but it was out of his power to save his wife and child.

In reply to some comments which have been made, Messrs. John Patton and Co., the owners of the Northfleet, have published a letter in which they affirm that their ship was in all respects fully and properly equipped for her intended voyage. She was a strong, staunch vessel, built principally of teak, A 1 at Lloyd's, just out of dry dock, newly metalled, and in excellent trim. No expense or trouble was spared in her outfit. Mr. Patton, assisted by Captain Oates, attended personally to her equipment, and nothing was wanting which was requisite and usual in the fitting out of an emigrant ship. She was well manned, and had a full complement and measurement of boats and stores according to the Board of Trade's requirements.

Various reports are current as to the name and fate of the delinquent vessel, for the discovery of which a reward of £100 is offered. The Belgian Consul at Dover, Mr. Forster, is of opinion that the Spanish steamer Pelayo, Captain Tribas, which had cleared out of the Scheldt bound for the Havannah, is the ship that caused the disaster. A steamer in a partially disabled condition was met by the Avoca, a Dublin steamer, seven or

eight miles west of Dungeness, an hour or two after the collision, and it is said that a steamer with damaged bows put into the French port of Havre on the next day. The Spanish Consul reports that the Murillo, steamer, left Antwerp laden with about 950 tons of rails and other merchandise for Lisbon. The owner landed with the pilot at Dover, about 8.30 on Wednesday evening, to proceed to London. He states that his vessel proceeded on her voyage. He thinks she was the cause of the disaster to the Northfleet, and that she must have sunk immediately after the collision. He forms this opinion from the severity of the weather, the nature of the cargo, and the thinness of the iron plates of his vessel, which had one small compartment forward. He states that a hole no larger than a square foot would have been sufficient to sink her in three minutes. The captain in charge of the Murillo was a careful and intelligent man, and certainly not one who would make off after disabling a vessel.

It must seem remarkable that while the Northfleet showed lights and other signals of distress, within two miles of shore, during twenty minutes or half an hour, no notice was taken of them. When a ship is in difficulties in the night it is usual for her either to fire guns or exhibit a flare of lights. But here even the vessels close at hand thought that the ship was only signalling for a pilot; and at the time there were nearly a hundred vessels at anchor in the roadstead, with their lights burning brilliantly. Those on board the three ships nearest the wreck would have instantly sent help had they imagined that there was a vessel in distress, and they could have got to the ship in a few minutes; for, although the night was dark and squally, it was clear at intervals, and any boat could live, the sea not being rough. It appears that the Corona, an Australian clipper, chartered by Messrs. George Thompson, jun., and Co., of Leadenhall-street, was lying at anchor within 300 yards of the Northfleet when the disaster occurred, but neither the terrible shock of the collision, the subsequent cries for aid, nor the rockets continuously fired from the deck of the sinking ship, could arouse the man who was the only watch on deck to call up either his comrades or the officers of his ship. Captain Bates, the commander of the Corona, assured the chief officer of the Coast Guard that had this man roused either himself or any of his officers, all the passengers and crew of the Northfleet might have been saved.

The chief Coast Guard officer reports that the night was starless and very dark and showery. He was on the look out, and saw the rockets fired from the Northfleet, but was uncertain whether or not they were merely signals for a pilot; he went into his cottage for a telescope, and before he could get his glasses bright and return to the beach, the rockets had ceased. He neither saw nor heard anything more until daylight, when the spars and topmast of the Northfleet showed themselves well above the water. Later in the day he went in his boat and boarded the Corona, when Captain Bates narrated to him the miserable story.

Dungeness, the scene of this disaster, is fourteen miles from Folkestone by road, via Romney, the last four miles being a track over the shingly beach. The Ness runs out from the high land more than a couple of miles, and creates a kind of break-water. The Northfleet was at anchor in eleven fathoms of water, well under this headland, between a mile and three-quarters and two miles from the shore. Her topgallant and upper topsail yards are now visible at low tide. She rests quite upright, on a sandy bottom, and being laden with railway iron it is thought she will soon settle down, and will day by day make a deeper bed for herself, from which no mechanical power will ever be able to raise her. Divers are employed to remove what can be got out of her.

In the City of London, when the story became widely known, the Lord Mayor, desirous of aiding in the relief of the lamentable distress, not only of the survivors from the wreck, but still more of the wives and families of the men who have perished, lost no time in rallying round him a number of gentlemen in the City, including Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., the Sheriffs of London, and Mr. George Moore, among others, with the view of setting on foot a public subscription. On the first day, about £500 had been raised by way of a beginning, the Messrs. Rothschild heading the list with a donation of 100 guineas, and Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., 100 guineas. The Queen has since given £200, and the fund subscribed now amounts to several thousand pounds. There are eighty-five persons to be provided for; but out of forty-one or forty-two married couples on board, some with children, representing 143 lives in all, only three men, one woman, and two children were saved. One of these is a little girl named Maria Taplin, ten years of age, both whose parents, and her brother and sister are drowned. She has been kindly adopted by Miss Forster, sister of the Belgian Consul at Dover.

Captain Edward Knowles, who died bravely doing his duty in command of the Northfleet, was the son of Mr. Knowles, of Northwich, Cheshire, and grandson of the late Mr. Charles Knowles, assistant magistrates' clerk of Manchester, and formerly of Shrewsbury and Rugby. Captain Knowles was born at Gravesend, Kent, within two miles of where his ship was built, but was removed from the place of his birth at two years of age. He was about thirty-three years of age at his death. He was married, on Dec. 4, at St. Mary's Church, Newington, to a young lady of twenty-four, Miss Frederica Markham. Great sympathy is felt for the young widow. As soon as the accounts of the disaster were published the President of the Board of Trade addressed the following telegram to the secretary of Lloyd's, Royal Exchange:—"I have her Majesty's commands to convey her heartfelt sympathy to the survivors of the Northfleet calamity. Her Majesty is specially solicitous as to the state of Mrs. Knowles." The newspapers contain a letter addressed by Mrs. Knowles, the wife of the captain, under date of Monday last, to Mr. Patton, one of the owners of the vessel, in which she said:—"Many thanks for your kind letter received to-day. As I am feeling slightly better, I preferred answering it myself. I have in some way hurt my side, and am feeling very weak in consequence. Unless you urgently wish to see me at once, I should prefer leaving our interview until the end of this or the beginning of next week. My uncle would see you on any business transactions, and would call upon you any time you wished. I sincerely trust the body of my dear husband will soon be found. It is a great comfort to me to know how highly he was esteemed by all who knew him." The uncle whom she mentions, Mr. Markham, had been her guardian since her father's death.

The Illustrations we have prepared of the scenes that took place when the boat put off from the ship's side with the first party of those saved, among whom was the captain's wife, and afterwards, when the cutter's boat rescued some of the men who clung to the masts and rigging, are founded upon information gathered by our Artists from diligent inquiry among the survivors who were eye-witnesses of all that they described. The Northfleet lying at anchor at Gravesend, immediately before she sailed, is represented in our Engraving from a photograph which was placed at our disposal by her former commander, Captain Thomas Oates. The views of the Dungeness Lighthouse, with the masts of the sunken ship and of the boatman's house at the battery, which looks towards the place of the wreck, were sketched by our Artists on the spot.

FINE ARTS.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

To complete our notice of the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House we have still to inspect the water-colour drawings and the sculpture.

The introduction of these new features was a happy thought on the part of the Academy council; and the more deserving recognition because water-colour painting and sculpture are branches of art supposed to have been held in undeserved disesteem by the oil painters constituting the majority of the Forty. It is pleasant as well as instructive to make or renew acquaintance with some of the choicest productions of the pioneers in water colours, and thus be enabled to trace the art from its infancy to its fullest maturity in this country, where it has certainly reached a pitch of excellence that has not been generally equalled elsewhere. And it is perhaps still more instructive to compare the results here exemplified with some of the finest products of oil painting, British and foreign. The collection of sculpture is not less welcome, for, though small, it permits us to form some idea of the styles of the principal deceased sculptors, whether natives or of foreign extraction, who have worked in England since the Puritan iconoclastic times.

The water-colour room proves, as might be expected, to be specially attractive. The subjects of the humble, almost untaught, and long-despised founders of our water-colour school are, with very few exceptions, of an entirely homely, familiar nature, and therefore appeal far more directly to popular sympathies than the saintly legends and Church traditions of Italy, or than portraiture of a host of great unknown, or at most worthies of more or less obscure and remote historic interest. Next to the wood engraving, the water-colour drawing is the most domestic form of art amongst us; nearly all the public to whom it addresses itself are either amateur practitioners or amateur critics; it has come to be regarded by many as an almost necessary part of their household furniture and ornaments. It must be admitted, also, that this walk of art has absorbed a large amount of very respectable talent; and that great progress has been made in its technique from the days of the "water-washed drawings," as they were described in the early Academy catalogues, down to the complex and elaborate productions of our contemporaries.

Nevertheless, estimating "water colours" *per se*, and also relatively—as we should on such an occasion as this, and with such opportunities for comparison; measuring the independent art-value of the examples before us with that of the works in the neighbouring galleries—the conclusion can hardly be avoided that water-colour painting is comparatively poor and weak, limited in its means, petty in scale, superficial in effect, and otherwise unsatisfactory. And it is all this of necessity—from the nature of its materials and means. The gamut of effect in oil, from the deepest glazed shadows to the highest impasted lights, is vastly more extensive than in water colours; hence the harmonies and contrasts yielded by the former are proportionately richer. The great difficulty of blending water colours so as to express delicate modelling (except approximately by washes, or with laborious yet imperfectly expressive "stippling") is, however, the greatest defect of the material and medium now used, because this unfits them for dealing with the highest characteristics of modelled form and expression, as in the nude human figure. Moreover, the painter in transparent tints is very much limited as to scale. For large works the water-painter must resort to body-colour distemper, with its deadness, and coldness, and narrow range of effect; or if he would attain greater richness, he will have to employ the thickened vehicles of the early tempera painters, which were superseded by the oleo-resinous medium of the Van Eycks. As for the most recent practice of the section of our school that carries still further the method of William Hunt—by employing opaque and transparent pigments with gum-washed shadows—if the practice affords a wider scope in some directions it seems inevitably to cramp in others; and it certainly sacrifices the distinctive charms of the transparent method of the early masters. We may justly claim for water-colour painting that, by means of broad washes over the bright, granulous paper, it yields effects of light and atmosphere with great facility and certainty; but Turner, the greatest master in water colour, has himself shown that such effects are attainable in oil with at least equal truth and force and in greater variety. Beyond, however, its capabilities for expressing air and light, modern water colour has no important artistic or technical recommendation. Lastly, many modern water-colour pigments have the very serious drawback of want of permanency. It is well known that three fourths of the pigments now used are fugitive unless "locked up" in oil and varnish. There can be no reasonable doubt that the arid and monotonous aspect of many of the drawings here exhibited is caused by the partial or entire disappearance of the vegetable yellows, reds, and blues with which they were originally warmed and variegated.

This, the first, so to speak, historical exhibition of water colours at the Academy is a fitting opportunity for taking stock of our gain or loss in so extensively cultivating this particular mode of painting. It will, whatever inference we draw, continue to be popular, for obvious reasons. It is fresh, clean, pleasant, and easy to understand, therefore suits the not highly-educated popular taste; and some success in its practice is attainable without much study or experience; it therefore affords a ready occupation for English artists, the majority of whom commence their career with very imperfect training. But it is a significant fact that in schools where art training and learning are far more thorough and sound than with us, water colour continues to be lightly esteemed. We invite the visitor to test the preceding observations by examining and comparing for himself; our space does not admit of applying them to individual works. We now propose only to refer more particularly to the drawings which illustrate the growth of the art.

The earliest drawings here are by Cozens, the grandson of Peter the Great. Technically considered, how infantine are these productions! They consist merely of a few washes of Indian ink, indigo, and sepia; yet their transparent method is entirely distinct from the *guache* employed long before in the foreign schools, not, however, to the exclusion of transparent painting, as supposed by some who claim modern water colours to be an English invention. Simple, however, as was the method of Cozens, there is a serene and beautiful poetic feeling in many of his drawings, as witness "The Temple of the Winds" (363), a ruin relieved against a sunset sky. There is a very early drawing here by Turner, executed on an equally meagre palette, "St. Augustine's Gate, Canterbury" (384). But it is, perhaps, still more remarkable, as compared with his later works, for the extreme delicacy and precision with which every detail of tracery, every stone, every weather-stain and decay are recorded. The introduction of the sober but permanent yellows and reds from natural earths was a great advance, and is attributed to Girtin, an artist whose great promise was cut short by an untimely death. The masterly power and breadth of the painter are shown in two views of Ouse Bridge at York, and "The Interior of St. Alban's Abbey" (381)—all the more interesting since the recent restoration. How close y the styles of Turner and his fellow student and worker, Girtin,

assimilated at one period may be seen in No. 398, "Cashibury." The successive phases of Turner's practice illustrate, indeed, the entire history of water-colour art in England. William Hunt employed body-colour in stippling, and some contemporary painters use opaque washes in a way for which Turner did not furnish a precedent, but no really important advantage has been gained. We commend to the visitor as other typical examples of Turner the "Ancient Tivoli" (376), painted when the vast knowledge gained by his close study of nature and emulation of other masters was being absorbed by imagination; the "Dunstanborough Castle" (373), where already some untruth of form and colour creeps in, arising from growing subordination of prosaic fact to an abstract artistic conception; and "Lake of Geneva" (373), where the fire of imagination has completely fused the visible impression into a splendid chromatic phantasy. William Hunt may be studied to advantage in the early drawings, "New Court, Temple" (292), "The Stable" (318), and "The Gamekeeper" (296), wherein the details are made out with the reed pen; and in several examples of the later manner already referred to, as in "Gipsies" (310), the well-known "Too Hot" (322), "Reading the League" (353)—a smock-frocked urchin puzzling over the journal published during the anti-corn law agitation; and in inimitable bits of still-life.

Barrett's classical landscapes would take a place apart if Turner had not occupied the same ground, and unless Robson may also be classed with him on account of his love of sunny effects. With mention of clever architectural drawings by Edridge; marine pieces by G. Chambers and J. Cristall; and two gems by Bonington, we reach a group of more-recently deceased painters, such as Prout, De Wint, Copley Fielding, G. Cattermole, David Cox, and D. Roberts, nearly all of whom are well represented. These painters having lived near the present time, we assume their general characteristics to be well known; but they are not yet sufficiently removed from contemporary opinion for a correct estimate of their exact position in the history of art to be formed. Already the reputation of one or two has declined, while that of others has been greatly exalted. Time alone can adjust the balance; but, for our part, we own to the belief—hereby though it be to say so—that all these painters, in some respects, have been, or are overrated.

The collection of sculpture has been formed chiefly from the diploma pieces belonging to the Academy, and Gibson's bequest of his own works to that institution, with some contributions from the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the two universities. We cannot hope to bespeak any lively interest for a form of art which, itself the most abstract and most exigent in its demands on the spectator's cultivated observation and taste, has never had any real hold on popular appreciation in this country. It is humiliating to be reminded how entirely we were dependent for sculpture on the foreigner till a comparatively recent period; it is still more humiliating to reflect how general is the present decline from the standard of some early works here shown. We shall trouble the reader with few detailed remarks; but one lesson at least may, and should, be derived from comparison of the early and latest sculptures. That lesson is the extreme danger of sculptors without a knowledge of beautiful human form, which it is now barely possible to acquire, ever attempting more than to humbly and faithfully copy nature to the best of their ability. The aim at "treatment" of the model, the wish to flatter individual vanity or popular taste, never of the highest, are as fatal in plastic as in pictorial art. The Greek, it is true, idealised; but how lofty was that ideal, upon what profound learning was it based, how severe was it, compared to the fine-gentleman feeling of a Chantrey, or the prettiness too much akin to that of the wax doll of a Gibson!

The earlier works in this collection are generally remarkable chiefly for their evidently honest imitation and painstaking execution. Roubilliac may sometimes be suspected of exaggeration, as in the bust of John Ray the naturalist (246); but the bust of Dr. Mead (248) has an intense individuality and completeness in the carving which entitle it to rank beside some of the best portrait-pieces of antique Rome. The wrinkled, worn, and thoughtful face of Dr. William Harvey (236), in the bust by Peter Scheemakers; Dance the architect (251), by Rossi; Dr. Sydenham (249), by J. Wilton; Dr. Babington (240), by Behnes; and busts of Stothard (255) and Flaxman (256), by Bailey, are likewise noticeable, though the last two are comparatively weak. The infantine "Cupid and Psyche" (259), by Nollekens, is beautiful, but the absence of any portrait work by him is much to be regretted, for the busts of the eccentric miser are among the finest ever executed in this country. The mention of generally unimportant examples of other Academicians, early and late—i.e., Carlini, Rossi, Bacon, Banks—his able sculptural *tour de force*, "The Falling Titan" (268)—Sir Richard Westmacott, and the lately deceased Mr. Macdowell, leaves our attention free for the works of Flaxman, Chantrey, and Gibson. By the first there are a cast of the famous "Shield of Achilles" (242), which it would be supererogatory to eulogise, a small model of part of the frieze of Covent-Garden Theatre (266), and the lovely and exquisite relief of Apollo and Marpessa (257). In these, as in all his works, Flaxman appears as a designer of the highest order, with the purest taste and most graceful feeling. If only his execution had always kept pace with the beauty and fertility of his conceptions, he would rank also as a sculptor hardly second to any of modern, if not ancient, times. Chantrey is represented by busts of the artists "Benjamin West" (237), Nollekens (258), and Bone the enamellist, the late Mrs. Somerville (247), George IV. (264)—who, even from Chantrey's hands, does not quite look like "the first gentleman in Europe"—and William IV. (237). It would be idle as well as unjust to deny great ability to this sculptor. There is, however, an artificiality of feeling, an apparent aim at flattering and pleasing, especially fashionable sitters, which deprives his works of the value, inestimable in art, of always self-evident truth. As sculptor, he was the counterpart of Sir Thomas Lawrence as painter, and the influence of both has been alike mischievous. We confess that the examples of Gibson do not raise our expectations regarding the large collection of his works, mainly in the form of casts, for which, according to the terms of his bequest to the Royal Academy (which also included a large legacy in money), a gallery has been provided in Burlington House. As the opening of this gallery cannot, we presume, be much longer delayed, we defer criticising the samples now shown. Suffice it to say that they include a replica of the "Venus with the Apple," "Hebe," coloured; "Narcissus," and "Cupid with a Butterfly," all in marble; together with "The Hunter and his Dog," "Hero and Leander," and "The Queen," in plaster.

We regret to announce the death, on Tuesday, after a long illness, of Mr. Edwin Weedon, the artist, whose admirable drawings of ships have often appeared in this Journal, and who was personally well known to many of the members of yacht clubs, officers of the Navy, and others conversant with seafaring matters.

A movement is on foot for providing a museum of science and art for South London

Mention should be made in this column of the death, at the age of seventy-five, of Mr. John Grant, laird of Kilgraston, brother of Sir Francis Grant, president of the Royal Academy, and of Sir Hope Grant. The deceased laird was an amateur artist of great ability. He chiefly excelled as an animal-painter, but he also painted landscapes and portraits.

Miss Susan Durant, the female sculptor, an artist of considerable ability, who enjoyed Royal patronage, has lately died at Paris. Among her principal productions are portraits in marble of Mrs. Beecher Stowe and the late Mr. George Grote; the cenotaph to the late King of the Belgians, at Windsor; and the bust of the Queen now in the hall of the Inner Temple.

The story added to Burlington House for the Royal Academy is to receive light statues, which are to be executed by members of the Academy.

Etching, the most delightful form of art in black and white, is strangely neglected in this country, and can scarcely be said to receive more than amateur cultivation. In recent years, however, praiseworthy efforts have been made to draw public attention to the charming productions of the French etchers. But as these efforts have had a local origin, some of the excellent Belgian and Dutch etchers, and a few first-rate German masters of the art (besides the incomparable Unger) remain almost unknown here. Among the productions of the former we have the pleasure to commend a "cahier" of etchings by M. de Gravesande, just published at Brussels and Leipsic. The subjects are from Holland and Belgium, and comprise marine views and landscape scenery. Their merit is unequal; but some display considerable artistic ability. The views on the Scheldt are specially noteworthy; they contain just the right degree of indicative completeness proper to etching, and their execution is skilfully varied from the firmness and force of the foregrounds to the tenderness and delicacy of the extreme distance.

On Tuesday last the following artists were elected Associates of the Royal Academy:—Messrs. H. W. B. Davis, landscape and cattle painter; J. E. Hodgson, figure-painter; and Mr. T. O. Barlow, engraver.

We are requested to state that all members of art-societies are admitted to the exhibition of the collected works of the late George Mason, A.R.A., now open in the gallery of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, Savile-row, on presentation of their cards and on entering their names in the visitors' book.

A large meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts took place at their rooms, Conduit-street, on the evening of Thursday week last, to inspect a large collection of the works of the late Mr. Henry Tidy, one of the vice-presidents of the society. Mr. R. S. Temple read a memoir of the lamented artist on the occasion. The collection comprised many of Mr. Tidy's most important drawings from the Royal and other collections.

The drawing of prizes in connection with the Art-Union of Scotland took place in Upper Queen-street Hall on Saturday last. The Lord Provost presided, and there was a large gathering of members and friends, including a number of ladies. The association distributes £250, in thirty-nine prizes.

THE TOWN CLERK OF LEICESTER.

A handsome testimonial gift was presented on Tuesday week, at Leicester, to Mr. Samuel Stone, who has, during more than thirty-six years, faithfully and efficiently performed the office



TESTIMONIAL TO THE TOWN CLERK OF LEICESTER.

of Town Clerk, and Clerk to the Borough Magistrates. It consists of a silver centrepiece, with tripod base supporting a column, on the summit of which is a figure intended to represent the Genius of Law or Legislation. Around the shaft is a sculpture, in alto-relievo, which represents the trial scene in Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice." On the base are figures of Justice, Literature, and Truth, with the arms of the town of Leicester, surmounted by a wreath of laurel, and with an inscription recording the good opinion, and personal esteem for Mr. Stone, of three hundred subscribers. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, made this piece of plate.

A new Townhall for Keith, presented to the community by Mr. Longmore, banker, was opened yesterday week. The donor was at the same time presented with a portrait of himself in acknowledgment of his gifts to the town.

FUNERAL OF LORD LYTTON.

The death of this eminent literary man, whose fame as a popular author transcends his conventional rank as a peer of the realm, was noticed in our last, and we gave a portrait of him, with a view of his mansion at Knebworth, in our Extra Supplement. His public funeral, on Saturday last, in Westminster Abbey, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. As it was difficult to find room for another grave in Poets' Corner, where Charles Dickens was the last person buried, it was decided to lay the remains of Lord Lytton as near to that place as could be arranged. There was space enough left for this in St. Edmund's Chapel, where there has not been an interment for more than a century, the last burial there having been that of John Paul Howard, Earl of Stafford, in 1762. It is the second chapel from the south transept, and is overlooked by Edward the Confessor's Chapel. There are several important altar-tombs and effigies within this chapel, the earliest and most imposing being that of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III., and father of Aymer de Valence. The chapel also contains the tombs of John of Eltham, son of Edward II.; that of William of Windsor and Blanche de la Tour, children of Edward III.; an effigy of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, granddaughter of Henry VII., and another of Lady Jane Grey, besides monumental brasses of the Duchess of Gloucester and of Robert de Waldeby, Archbishop of York, the friend of Edward the Black Prince and tutor to Richard II. Lord Lytton's grave is close to the tomb of Humphrey Bourchier, his remote ancestor, who was killed at the battle of Barnet in 1470, as is told in "The Last of the Barons." There are many other historical names in St. Edmund's Chapel associated with our country's history.

A dense fog prevailed in the early part of the morning, and when those having tickets of admission entered the Abbey they were not surprised to find a portion of the nave and the transepts lighted by gas. The nave was barricaded off, and several hundreds of persons assembled in that part of the building; the choir was set apart for the accommodation of those attending the funeral and the invited friends of the deceased. Just before the funeral procession reached the Abbey Lord Chelmsford, Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., the Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, M.P., the Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P., the Right Hon. C. Pelham Villiers, and other gentlemen entered the Abbey. They were shown to seats in the south transept, where Mr. B. Moran (secretary of the United States Legation), Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., Sir William Fraser, Mr. Henry Reeve, and others were also seated. A few literary gentlemen, and several Royal Academicians, were on the opposite side of the north transept. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, who was private secretary to Lord Lytton when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, with Sir W. Stirling Maxwell and other gentlemen, had seats in the choir. The funeral procession left the late Lord's residence in Grosvenor-square at half-past eleven o'clock. It consisted of the hearse, followed by four mourning-coaches and seven others containing tenants from Knebworth, the late Lord's Hertfordshire estate, who had arrived by the Great Northern Railway that morning to take part in the proceedings. The cortege proceeded by Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, Piccadilly, Waterloo-place, and Whitehall, direct to the Abbey, which it reached at half-past twelve o'clock. The Very Rev. the Dean and clergy of the Abbey, with the choristers, were assembled at the west door to meet the body. Among the congregation assembled to accompany the remains to the choir were the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cockburn, and other distinguished persons. On the body being borne into the Abbey the service commenced by the Dean and choristers chanting, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." They passed up the nave to the choir in the following order:—The Dean's Verger; the Choristers; the Vicars Choral, Messrs. Barnby, Benion, Dawson, Whitehouse, Hilton, Carter, and Lawler; the Choral Vergers; the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley, attended by Mr. John Thynne and Mr. St. Clair Bedford; the Clergy, Archdeacon Jennings, the Rev. S. Flood Jones (Precentor); the Rev. Messrs. Antrobus and Harford; attendant bearing coronet; attendant bearing star and collar of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; the body, followed by the present Lord Lytton, only son of the deceased, and by the new Lord Lytton's wife, with Colonel Edward Bulwer, and Mr. William Bulwer, the chief mourners. Afterwards followed Mr. Henry Brougham Loch, C.B., Mr. Ernest Villiers, Mr. John Forster, the Rev. Charles Pearson (Rector of Knebworth), Mr. Edward Lambert, and Mr. S. Gedge, the family solicitors; the servants of the late Lord's household; and the tenantry and labourers from the Hertfordshire estate.

As the procession slowly passed into the choir, the choristers took their seats, the Dean taking his stall, and other clergy their usual places. The body was placed on the bier underneath the lantern. The service was commenced by the Dean, the Lesson being read by the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings. The music was that of Croft and Purcell. After the Lesson the body was conveyed by the south transept to St. Edmund's Chapel, when the concluding part of the burial service was impressively read by the Dean, the anthem, "His body was buried in peace" (Handel), being beautifully sung by the choir. The benediction was pronounced by the Dean, thus terminating the religious ceremonial, which lasted exactly an hour. Mr. Turle presided at the organ, and as the mourners and friends retired played the Dead March in "Saul." Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr. F. Locker, Mr. Millais, R.A., Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., Mr. Leighton, R.A., Mr. Hayward, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. W. H. Lecky, Mr. R. N. Philipps, F.S.A., and a host of literary, artistic, and scientific friends, together with many ladies, were present on the mournful occasion.

Some beautiful wreaths of camellias and bouquets of fresh violets were deposited on the polished oak coffin, which was fitted with mediæval mountings in brass, and on the lid plate was engraved the following inscription:—"The Right Hon. Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, Knebworth, county Hertford, and Baronet of the United Kingdom, G.C.M.G. and D.C.L., died January 18, 1873, aged 67 years."

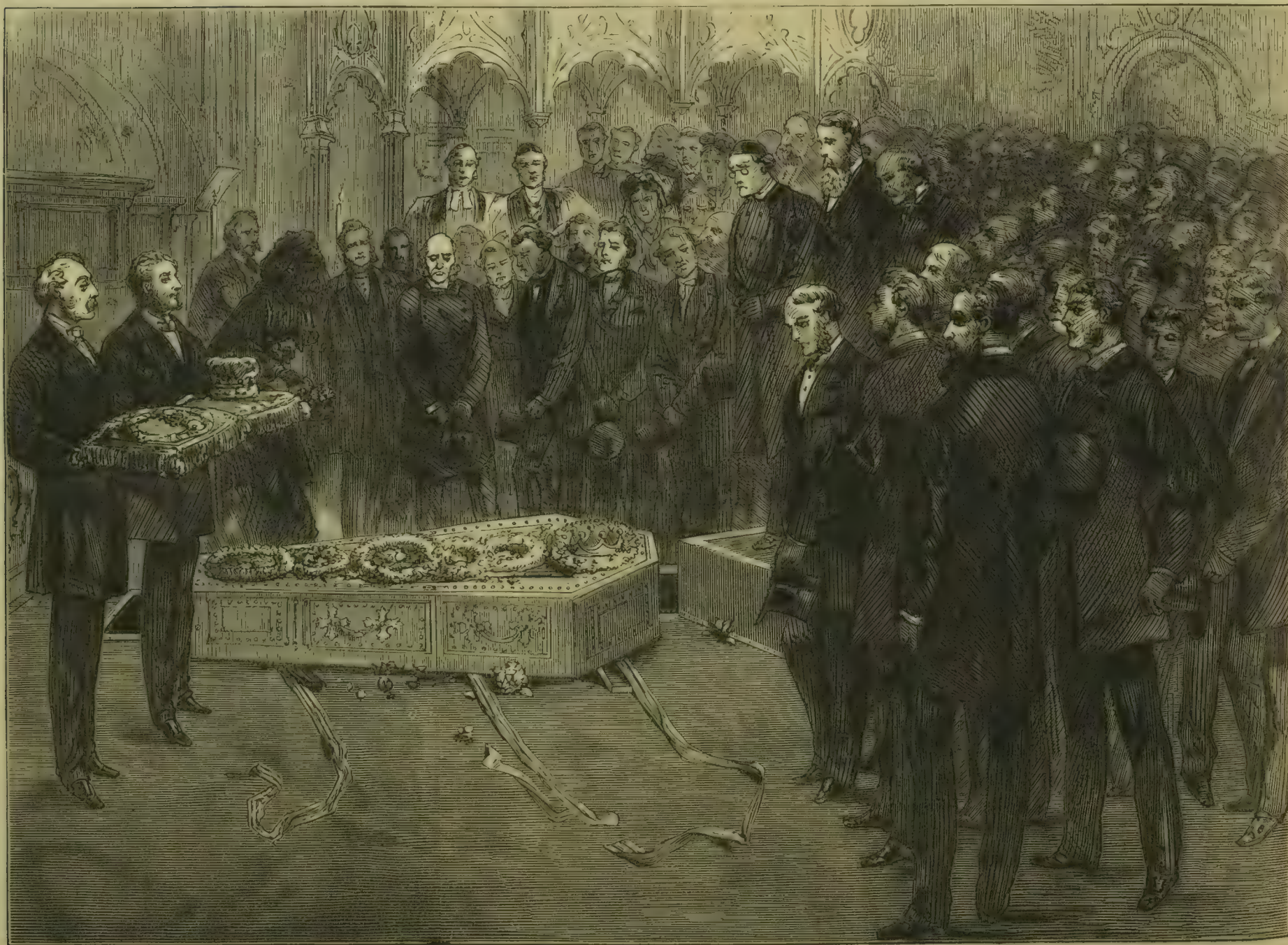
The pulpit, reading-desks, and sacrum were draped with black, as customary on such occasions.

An order has been received at Woolwich for the manufacture of 200,000 shrapnel shells for India.

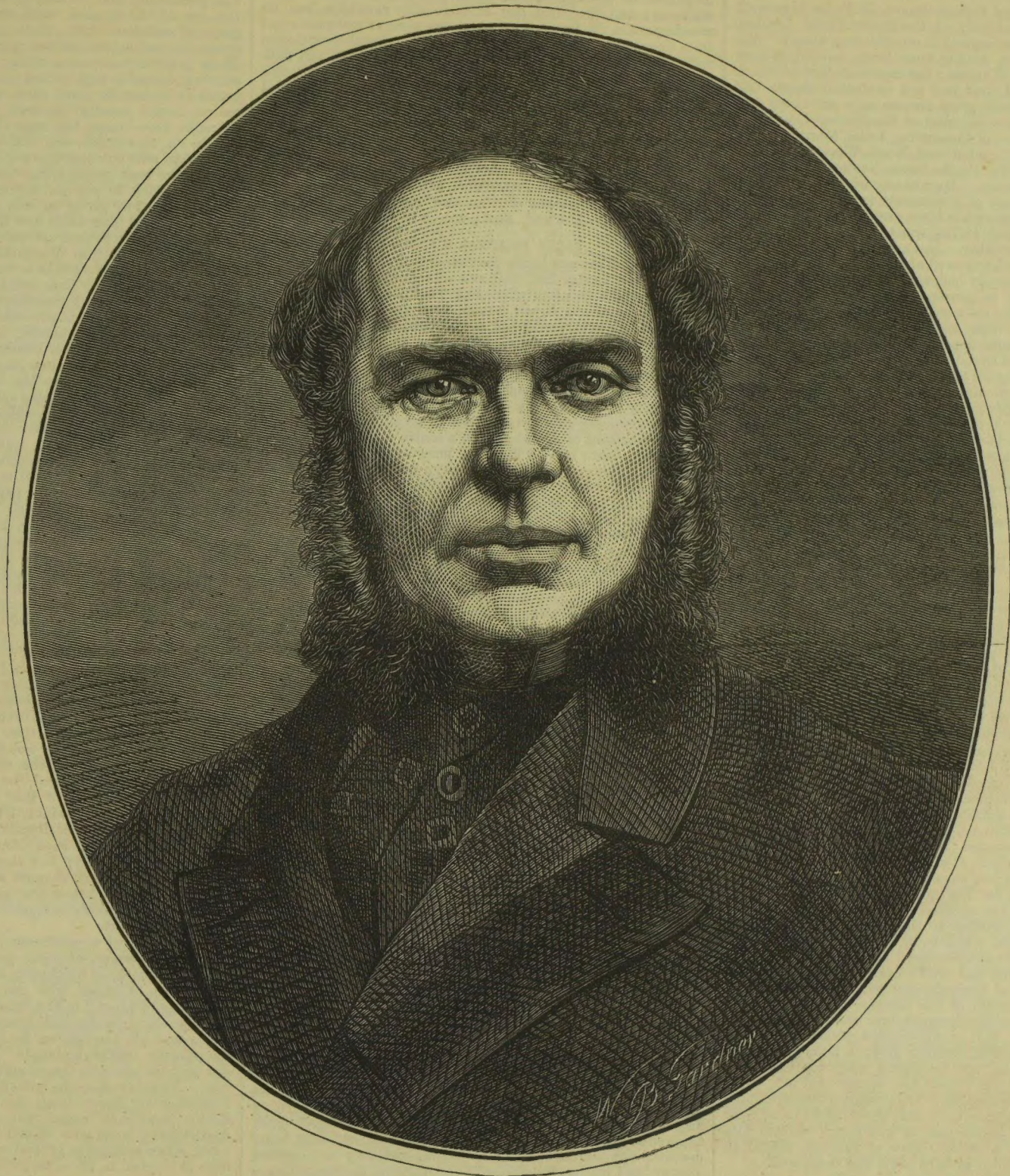
The annual meeting of the North of England Arbitration Board, with which 15,000 working men in the iron trade of the north are connected, was held, on Monday, at Darlington. Respecting the wages question, an agreement, substantially the same as that adopted in South Staffordshire, was come to—viz., to allow the present rate of wages to continue till the end of March; in the mean time, communications to be entered into with the South Staffordshire Conciliation Board, with a view to the adoption of some definite arrangement for the settlement of the wages of both districts. It was determined also that the sliding scale should be fully considered, so as, if possible, to give it a permanent form. The proceedings were throughout harmonious.



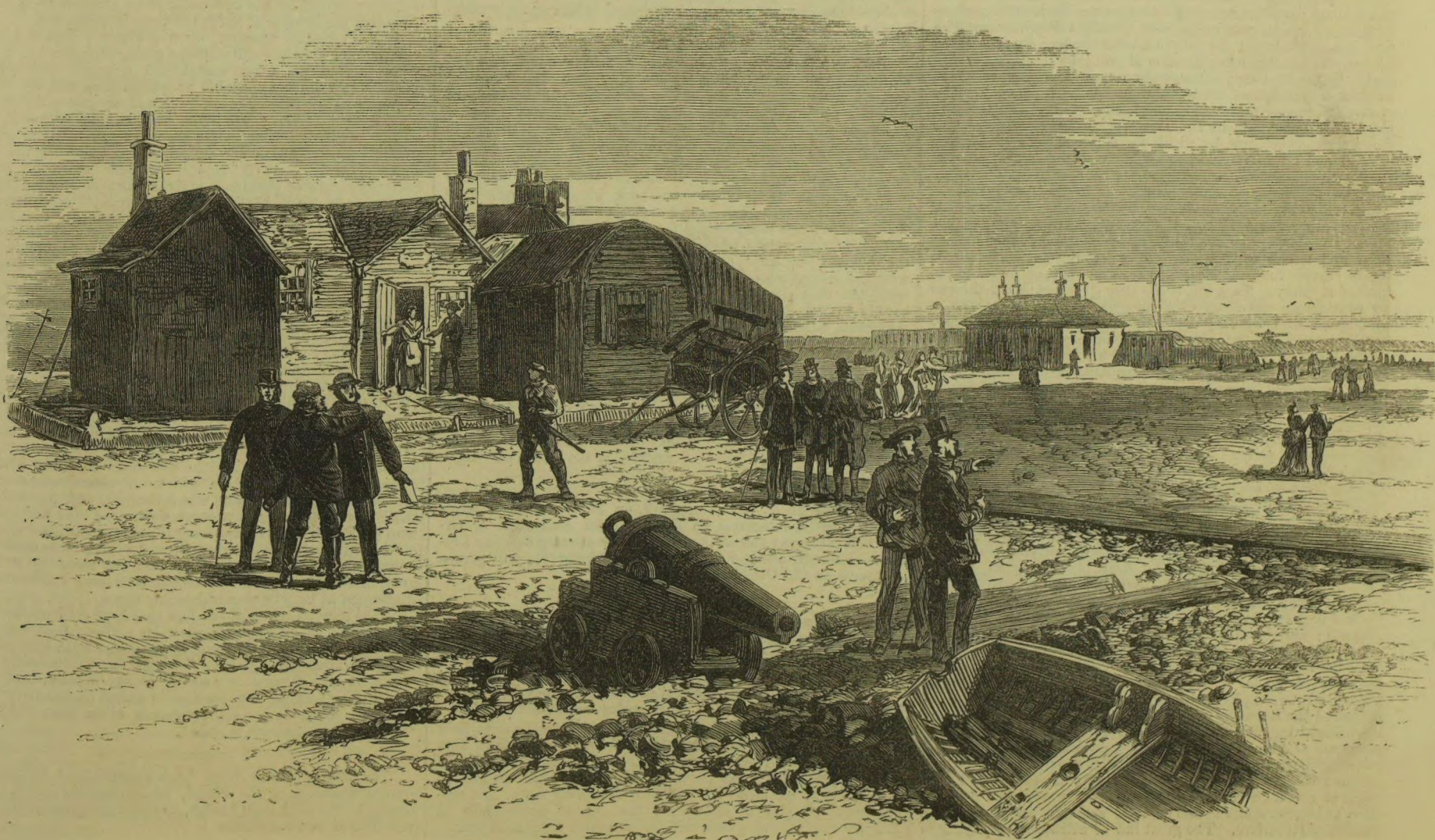
THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL: LIGHTHOUSE AT DUNGENESS, WITH THE MASTS OF THE SUNKEN SHIP IN THE DISTANCE.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE LORD LYTON, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



THE LATE MR. S. R. GRAVES, M.P. FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL: THE CHIEF BOATMAN'S HOUSE, FIRST BATTERY, DUNGENESS.

THE LATE MR. GRAVES, M.P.

The death of Mr. Samuel Robert Graves, M.P. for Liverpool, which took place very suddenly at the Euston Hotel, London, on this day fortnight, was noticed in our obituary record. Mr. Graves was an Irishman, having been born, in 1818, at New Ross, in the county of Wexford, the representation of which town he once contested, but was not successful there. At Liverpool he engaged with great success as a merchant and shipowner, being a leading member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, Chamber of Commerce, Local Marine Board, and a director of the London and North-Western Railway Company, as well as of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and other public companies. He was elected Mayor of Liverpool in 1860, and member of Parliament in the Conservative interest in 1865, representing the town ever since. At his re-election in 1868 he polled 16,766 votes—the largest number polled by any borough member. In Parliament he commanded attention by the mastery he showed of maritime and mercantile subjects; and it was generally believed that, in the event of the Conservatives returning to power, he would have been intrusted with a place at the Admiralty or Board of Trade. His large trade connections with America, which he several times visited, he used with more important results than is generally known in the fostering of friendly relations and the modification of the claims put forth by certain leading American merchants. The Duke of Edinburgh stayed with Mr. Graves when he visited Liverpool; and Prince Arthur was also the guest of that gentleman when he opened Sefton Park and the bazaar for the Southern Hospital in that town, in Whit week last year. Mr. Graves was author of a pamphlet on "National Dangers," and of "A Cruise in the Baltic." He was an ardent yachtsman, and commodore of the Mersey Yacht Club.

The Portrait of Mr. Graves is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkin of Parliament-street, Westminster.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF COMBUSTION.

Dr. Debus, F.R.S., began his second lecture on oxidation, on Thursday week, by remarks and illustrations of the different capacities for heat possessed by different substances—that is, the different amounts of heat they need to raise them to the same temperature. He then referred to the old notions that the heat and light generated by two combining substances was their surplus heat, and that the resulting compound had less capacity for heat than its constituents. Now, however, heat is considered to be a mode of motion. Before Lavoisier, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, and the metals were believed to be bodies combined with heat. Thus iron was held to be iron rust and heat. Oxygen, moreover, was held to be a constituent of all acids, because substances burnt in this gas form compounds which render a solution of litmus, the test for acids—this being the case with sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon. Davy, however, demonstrated the existence of true acids (such as hydrochloric acid) which contain no oxygen; and he also proved that some substances burnt in oxygen produce not acids but powerful alkalis; for instance, potassium, sodium, and others, the metals of the alkaline earths. Combustion, Dr. Debus stated, is a term relative to the atmosphere in which it takes place; that oxygen, which is incombustible in air, burns readily in hydrogen (as was discovered by Cavendish), in coal-gas, and in other vapours, was well shown in a series of experiments. The ignition of finely-divided iron on exposure to air was exhibited as an example of the intense action set up between the molecules of bodies brought into close contact; and Döbereiner's discovery that finely-divided platinum has the power of producing contact between gaseous bodies was also shown. A little of this powder placed upon blotting-paper and held over a jet of unlit hydrogen became red hot, burnt the paper, and inflamed the gas. That compounds containing oxygen can be made to transfer it with the production of heat and light was proved in the case of iron filings thrown into chlorate of potash, and a red-hot piece of charcoal placed in strong nitric acid continued to burn till it was consumed.

ANALOGIES OF PHYSICAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

The Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, in commencing his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 27th inst., said that the relations between physics and moral science may be either one of hostility, of attempted neutrality or isolation, or of friendly subordination. The first is a plain abuse; the second a compromise; the third the willing and friendly subordination of natural philosophy to still higher truths, and that which right reason, a genuine scientific instinct, and religious faith alike justify and demand. The analogies between them are of two kinds—general and specific; the former depending on the nature of the subjects, the latter being correspondencies, by which the Maker of both worlds, the natural and the moral, seems to lead our dull thoughts upward to the things unseen and eternal. The first general analogy between physics and moral science is in the foundation on which they rest. Some first principles must be assumed. Among other illustrations, the Professor said, you cannot reason on colours with one blind from his birth; or comment on right and wrong with one whose conscience is wholly dead. Again, these first principles rest on a basis of deep, unexplained mystery. That this is the case Professor Birks showed by considering the ideas of a phenomenon, a thing, a unit, a line, space, and mathematical symbols. The same difficulty occurs in morals. Man is a free agent, responsible for his actions; yet he is dependent largely in his feelings and instincts on the condition of his animal nature, and, to fulfil his duty, he needs the offered help of Divine grace. These are first principles in morals, physiology, and Christian theology. But who can explain their union and harmony? Ultimate scientific and ultimate moral and religious ideas are alike mysterious. The Professor then showed that both physical and moral science dealt with truths and facts: the one with the truths of reason and the facts of experience, the other with the laws of eternal righteousness and the special conditions of human life. In both of these he showed that there are permanence and progress. In science permanence in simple truths, yet the creation of new branches by striking discoveries. There is permanence also in the first elements of Christian faith, but progress in the Christian life. That with all our progress we are still infants in knowledge, the Professor proved, by considering the law of gravitation, the atomic theory, and similar profound subjects; and he showed that the same ignorance exists in morals when we pass beyond the simple laws of duty and reflect upon the free will of man and the Divine sovereignty, with its promises of grace. Proceeding, then, to the more specific analogies between physical and moral science, Professor Birks compared the forces by which the individual atoms of bodies are brought together and maintained in union to the complex structure of human society, each man still having personal responsibility. Both sciences also exhibit the constant dominion of law; but this, he said, must not be confounded with the reign of a blind necessity. The forces of nature will produce such and such results unless or until some higher or different force shall interfere. The great law of attraction in physics is

analogous to the great law of duty, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," which binds together the whole moral universe; and the rival law of molecular repulsion has its counterpart in the instinct by which the upright and pure repel from themselves the pressure of moral evil. Further analogies were found in the law of order, mutual dependence, and subordination unfolded in astronomy, and in the power of union obtained by means of the force of cohesion in the physical world, and through truth, faith, and love in the moral world. After commenting upon the sun as the great source of light and heat, and referring to recent discoveries of its physical nature, due to the appearance of bright and dark lines in the spectrum, the Professor said that so also there are dark lines in the brightest parts of Divine Providence, and interspersed with the most attractive messages of Christian revelation. The President, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

EARLY POLITICAL HISTORY.

Dr. E. A. Freeman began his second lecture on Comparative Politics, on Saturday last, with remarks on the successive pre-eminence of the Greek, Italian, and Teutonic races above the other nations of the Aryan family, each in its turn reaching the highest stage of power and civilisation, and handing down its own store to be enriched by those who were at once their conquerors and disciples. He then characterised the history of Greece, commenting on the geographical position of the country and its fitness to be the home of independent commonwealths; on its early government by elders, afterwards kings, aided by popular assemblies; on the conquest of neighbouring isles and the establishment of colonies, each a centre of civilised life and political freedom; and on the rapid progress of Greek art and literature. Rome, a small, single city, gradually subdued all Italy, and eventually obtained the dominion of the world; and distant cities, such as York and Antioch, not only obeyed a single ruler, but were truly formed into a single state. Greece won her dominion by her arts and philosophy; Rome gained it by her arms, and held it by her abiding law. The worn-out creeds of both gave way to a Semitic faith, banished from its home, which in time became the badge of Rome's dominion, and thus Rome gained the name of "the eternal city." In regard to his present inquiry, Dr. Freeman said that we ourselves may be considered as the truest representatives of the Teutonic race, since among the great nations of modern Europe England is, beyond all doubt, the one which can claim for its political institutions the most unbroken descent from the primitive stock. The British Parliament has frequently changed its constitution and character, but there is absolutely no break between the meeting of the Witan of Wessex, which changed Cerdic from an ealdorman into a King, and confirmed the laws of Alfred, and the assembly which will meet in a few days near the home of the Confessor. Britain, like Scandinavia, was a world of its own, and had ceased to be Roman before its Teutonic conquerors set foot in it, and hence we have no true Roman element in us. We are unlike the rest of Western Europe, where the conquerors were proud to continue the dominion of Rome in their own persons, and to adopt her titles of patrician, consul, and emperor; and out of the union of Roman and Teutonic elements has arisen the modern world of the Continent. In Eastern Europe the same part has been played by the Slaves, who there also have been half-conquerors, and half-disciples; while the ancient Celtic race, which still lives and flourishes, plays its part under a borrowed name, that of a German tribe, the Franks, and speaks a dialect of the undying tongue of Rome. Dr. Freeman then commented on the analogies between the institutions of modern Europe and those common to the Aryan and other races. The primitive Aryans, he believed, had among them the germs of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, but not names for those abstract ideas; and after the dispersion each nation worked out for itself more elaborate political forms suited to its own circumstances. This threefold form of government, he said, appears in the songs of Homer, and is described by Tacitus as existing among the Germans; and although the name of the chief of the State differs in different nations—*basileus*, *rex*, and king being certainly not words of common origin—yet they are cognate offices; and this is true also with the names of the assemblies—*agora*, *gerousia*, *senatus*, *presbyters*, *elders*, &c. In conclusion, Dr. Freeman said we must carefully distinguish between cases of likeness which there is every reason to believe are really due to inheritance from a common stock, from cases where there is simply the likeness of analogy, the effect of like results springing from like causes.

MUSCULAR MOTION.

Professor Rutherford, in his third lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, given on Tuesday last, described the nervous mechanism concerned in voluntary and involuntary muscular movements. In speaking of the rapidity of muscular action, he alluded to the fact that striped muscle is placed in those parts of the body where quick action is required; thus, in the upper part of the gullet, where the food must pass rapidly, in order not to interfere with respiration, the muscular fibre is striped; while in the lower part, where such quickness is not needed, this fibre is non-striped. He then threw the shadow of a frog's muscle upon the screen, and showed that the amount of contraction produced varied, 1, with the power of the stimulus (electricity) used to throw it into contraction; 2, with the weight which the muscle was caused to raise; and, 3, with the energy of the muscle, an exhausted muscle being unable to raise any weight at all. He also pointed out the perfection of muscle as an apparatus for the production of mechanical motion, since a little muscle of the frog's leg is able to raise a weight of fifteen ounces. He mentioned that the contractile substance of a muscle is semi-fluid during life, and stiffens at death, and in so doing it separates in a solid and a fluid part. The solid part consists of myosin, a substance resembling albumen in composition; while the fluid part contains small quantities of numerous other constituents found in muscle. The solidification of myosin is the cause of "rigor mortis," or death stiffening.

Professor H. E. Armstrong will, on Thursday next, begin a course of four lectures on the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances; and at the next Friday evening meeting Professor Ramsay, director of the Geological Survey, will give a discourse on Old Continents.

Sir Richard Wallace has purchased the celebrated collection of arms of Count Nieuwerkerke, who was, under the Empire, Director-General of Museums.

The Hospital Sunday collections at the places of worship at Nottingham, on Sunday, realised about £850; and the contributions by the working men, on Saturday, amounted to £150.

At a meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society, held at Warwick on Saturday, and attended by a deputation from the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Association, it was resolved that the next show of the society shall be held in Aston Park, on June 17 and two following days. In consequence of this arrangement, the annual horse show in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, will be postponed until next year.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The persistency and continuity, even up to what may be called the eve of the Session, with which members have kept up personal relations with their constituents denote a special reason for making themselves agreeable which is not far to seek. Their inner consciousness warns them that the time for a dissolution draweth nigh; that it may be reckoned by weeks, certainly by months; and those who desire to revisit the most varied, if not exactly the best, club in London, without any entrance fee—except the sum they pay for election expenses—can be so considered—are craftily fishing for future suffrages. Some have sent out utterances in duplicate and triplicate; and others have been multiplying themselves still more. Doubtless, they wish to pay an implied compliment to those whom they represent by giving an idea that contact with those who chose them will give them new life and vigour for the performance of their duty to their electors and the country, and that each of them will go back to Westminster next week like an Antæus refreshed. Well, if all that is rumoured be true, they will, on both sides, need all their strength and powers of "stay" during the coming Parliamentary campaign.

Amongst those members who have presented themselves what may be called frequently, during the recess, to the public and their constituents Mr. Leatham has been notable. It was once said by Mr. Lowe that he would at any time walk five miles to hear a speech from Mr. Bright. Possibly, therefore, he might be willing to walk two miles and a half to listen to a pretty little imitation of the right hon. member for Birmingham, which Mr. Leatham, whenever he speaks, generally contrives to give; though perhaps Mr. Lowe may still be so much classical in his thoughts as to remember and accept the cynicism involved in the phrase, "nil turpius mimâ." It would seem that not only is Mr. Leatham, perhaps unconsciously, influenced by a desire to copy the rhetoric of his illustrious relative by affinity, but in his deliverance, a few days since, he adapted himself carefully to the sentiments and opinions of Mr. Bright, as expressed in a recent letter to the electors of Birmingham. It may sound odd that Mr. Leatham almost lapsed into Conservatism, but at any rate his speech was so moderate, so judicious, so forbearing, that one could scarcely recognise the Radical gentleman who in the House utters such go-far-ahead opinions and expectations in such caustic, rasping language, and in such melodious tones of voice. Not even, say, Colonel Bartleet could have spoken so distinctly for the rights of landowners and against confiscation of their property as the supposed confiscating member for Huddersfield. Something of explanation of this line may be found in a statement which he made, as it were, parenthetically, that he was not exactly an owner of land. From this it may not be unfairly deduced that, in a small way, he has tasted the sweetness of real property, and does not dislike it. Indeed, he laid down broadly that the taste for the possession of land was a universal British fancy, and, as a desire, was evidenced from the cotton-lord down to the cultivators of pots of flowers in cottages and squalid urban districts. Of course, says Mr. Leatham, the Church as an establishment will go; but there is no hurry, and, in fact, all those root-and-branch changes which form the creed of those members who sit below the gangway, with Mr. Leatham in their midst, he quietly relegated to the next generation or two, which is a comfort.

Forty years of membership is a long Parliamentary existence, and exemplars of it are getting rarer every day; so that Mr. J. B. Smith, of Stockport, has a good right to be inserted in the list of those who can claim to be considered real "conscrip fathers" in the Senate. In his more or less hot Parliamentary youth and tempered middle age, it was not much, if at all, the fashion for legislators to go starrating about the country, making elaborate "kootoo" to their constituents, and perhaps accusing by excusing themselves in public meetings. Now, even in the penultimate hours, as it were, of his Parliamentary stewardship, this venerable member finds it desirable to present himself and exchange salutations with his constituents, being able to tell them conscientiously that there never was a straighter Liberal vote, rising in its character from high Whiggism to the most extreme Gladstonianism, than his. It may be that he purposes to seek the suffrages of the Stockportites at the next election. If so, all that can be said is that it is hoped he will remain a member at least until such time as he has witnessed the utilisation of the river Godavery, which he has advocated every night of every Session whenever the subject of India has been in discussion.

It is a question whether, when everybody says of a statesman in general terms, and without giving any example, that he is "an able man," a real compliment is paid. Somehow the phrase seems to be applicable to public men who are what is profanely called slow. Such men are so grave, and look so wise, their utterances are so solemn, and, so to speak, their *aplomb* so decided, that people are willing to take for granted all the qualities which are presumed requisite for the offices which they fill. It is now some years since the present Lord Advocate of Scotland, after a sort of maiden speech, was universally dubbed "an able man;" and from that time until now few persons, except such persons who, like Mr. McLaren, "rush in where angels fear to tread," have ventured to question the fact. Any way, it is to be doubted whether many Scottish law officers of the Crown would have displayed such dogged persistence in carrying the Education Bill for Scotland through Parliament last Session as did Mr. George Young. The Wigton Burghs do not contain a very numerous constituency, and it might seem as if so great a man as the real Minister for North Britain was misplaced in representing so small an electorate. Nevertheless, it may well be assumed that a busy man and member may prefer a small-sized electorate, inasmuch as he is likely to escape from a great deal of that "lobbying" to which most members are subjected in large abundance. The Lord Advocate does not disdain to make the Wigton Burghs the speaking-tube through which he could address all his country proper, and he has done so lately with that minuteness and elaboration which are characteristic of him. On the whole, his reception was favourable and pleasant; but there were found to be present some true blue Scottish folk, who are in the habit of thinking for themselves, and who may often find the spirit moving them to enter into controversy even with a preacher, and they had the audacity to hiss so great a functionary and so complacent and self-sustained a gentleman as he who was addressing them.

Note may be taken of the fact that Lord Richard Grosvenor has deemed it desirable to show his political friends in Flintshire that he can discourse of public affairs with them, though the symbolical key which he wears as Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen is also typical in another sense—namely, that in the House his mouth is now practically closed (it was never much, if at all, opened) for all utterances other than "Aye" or "No" when a division is called.

The Jersey States have been memorialised to recall the copper currency of the island, and substitute for it English money as the only legal tender, to avoid the great public inconvenience of two currencies.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY WOLSELEY.

Mary Anne, Lady Wolseley, who died recently at the convent, Kensington-square, was the eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Selby, Esq., of Acton House, Middlesex (of the ancient family of Selby, of Northumberland), and was married, in 1834, to Sir Charles Wolseley, eighth Baronet, who died May 15, 1854. By this union her Ladyship had five sons, the eldest surviving being the present Sir Charles Michael Wolseley, Bart.

SIR R. D. DE BURGH, BART.

Sir Richard Donnellan De Burgh, Bart., of Castle Connell, in the county of Limerick, died on the 26th ult., at Ballgellis, near Mallow. He was born April 1, 1821, the elder son of Sir John Allen De Burgh, Bart. (whom he succeeded in 1834), by his second wife, Anna Matilda, eldest daughter of Richard Waller, Esq., of Castle Waller, in the county of Tipperary. Sir Richard, who was a Major in the Limerick Militia, J.P., D.L., for that county, served as its High Sheriff in 1855. He married, Aug. 8, 1844, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Brooke Brasier, Esq., of Rivers, in the county of Limerick, and Mitchell's Fort, in the county of Cork, but had no issue. Consequently the baronetcy (created June 16, 1855, in the person of Sir Richard's grandfather) now becomes extinct.

MAJOR KNOX.

Lawrence Edward Knox, Esq., late Captain in the Army, and Major in the Tower Hamlets Militia, a Deputy Lieutenant of Middlesex, and a magistrate for the county of Dublin, died on the 24th ult., at his residence, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. This gentleman, the founder and energetic proprietor of the *Irish Times*, was born, Nov. 7, 1836, the eldest son of Arthur Edward Knox, Esq., of Trotton, Sussex, by Lady Jane Parsons, his wife, elder daughter of Lawrence, second Earl of Rosse, and was grandson of the late John Knox, Esq., of Castlereagh, in the county of Mayo, High Sheriff for the county of Wicklow, 1809, and for the county of Mayo, 1821. Having entered the Army, he served first in the 63rd, and afterwards in the 11th, Regiment, and was in the campaign in the Crimea, where he obtained his captaincy. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for the borough of Sligo, but was subsequently unseated. Major Knox married, Aug. 13, 1858, Clara Charlotte, second daughter of Major Ernest Knox, of Killala, in the county of Mayo, but leaves no issue.

THE REV. W. SMYTH.

The Rev. William Smyth, M.A., of Elkington Hall, Lincolnshire, and Annables, Herts, died on the 21st ult. at his seat near Louth. He was born, June 13, 1791, the elder son of the Rev. William Smyth, M.A., Annables, Rector of Great Linford, by Susannah, his wife, daughter of Samuel Ray, Esq., of Worlingworth, Sussex. Mr. Smyth, who was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (where he graduated B.A. 1813 and M.A. 1816), was formerly Vicar of North and South Elkington. He was a magistrate for Lincolnshire, and lord of the manor of South Elkington. He married, in 1820, Mary, daughter of Samuel Ray, Esq., of Tannington, Suffolk, and had four sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William Henry Smyth, Esq., J.P., born March 26, 1821, and married to Sarah Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Sargeant, Rector of Stanwick.

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK.

The Rev. Adam Sedgwick, F.R.S., F.G.S., LL.D., the geologist, died on the 25th ult., at his rooms, in Trinity College, Cambridge, aged about eighty-five. In 1803 he graduated as first wrangler, was chosen Fellow of his college in 1810, and subsequently became Vice-Master and Senior Fellow. He was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology in 1818, and Canon of Norwich in 1834. Dr. Sedgwick contributed numerous treatises to the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society," and to the "Transactions, Proceedings, and Journal of the Geological Society." Amongst his other writings may be mentioned "The Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," 1850; "Geology of the Lake Districts," 1853; and "Preface to Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures," 1858.

MRS. SMYTH.

This lady, who died on the 8th ult., at the age of eighty-four, was the widow of Admiral W. H. Smyth, of whom a portrait and biographical notice appeared in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for Sept. 30, 1865. She was the only daughter of Mr. Thomas Warrington, British Consul at Naples, where she was born. From the time of her marriage, in 1815, she was the constant companion and assistant of her husband in all his astronomical and hydrographical labours, joining in observing and computing, as well as translating and copying. Her great and varied accomplishments, happily blended with a rare amount of sweetness and gentleness of disposition, made her throughout life the centre of a large circle of attached friends; and she leaves a numerous family, several of whom are well known in the realms of science and literature, as Mr. Warrington Smyth, F.R.S., and the present Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

The Swedish steamer *Tvbjörn*, which was sent to the Polar Sea to accompany and assist the Swedish Arctic expedition, has returned to Tromsø, the sea being found impassable at Beeren Island.

A strike of printers is reported from Leipsic. The associated employers having rejected the scale of wages submitted to them for approval by those of their men who belong to the Society of German Printers, 314 have struck.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., now Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, as successor to Sir James Fergusson, Governor of South Australia. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Captain George C. Strahan, Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor of the Bahamas, as Administrator of the Settlement of Lagos.

The death is announced, at Florence, of Miss Isa Blagden, the authoress of "Agnes Tremorne," "The Cost of a Secret," "The Crown of a Life," and many magazine articles. Miss Blagden (the *Daily News* says) was linked to Mr. Browning and his illustrious wife by the ties of the closest friendship. She nursed the poetess in her final illness, and performed the same loving office for Theodosia Trollope.

Last week 2404 births and 1247 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 22 and the deaths 529 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1247 deaths included 7 from smallpox, 10 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 60 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 126 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 118 to 90 in the four preceding weeks. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 392 deaths last week, against 419, 400, and 364 in the three preceding weeks; the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years is 650. The deaths referred to bronchitis were but 132 last week, against a corrected weekly average of 296.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

BEALINGS.—The position you have sent us is simply the hackneyed old "Indian Problem"—a problem known, wherever chess is known, for the past thirty years! **DIX.**—White was right. The Knight could not be legally captured.

S. T. H. FEVERSHAM; WILSON MOORE.—Your solution of Problem No. 1507 is correct, but should have been sent earlier.

H. MULLER.—See notice to "R. W. QUERRY," &c., in our last Number.

W. N. GUNSTON.—Mate cannot be given in Problem No. 1506 as you propose. You must find out why yourself.

CYRIL FRANKSON, F. G. FINCH.—They shall receive due attention. In future we recommend you always to write your solutions at the back of the diagram.

G. F. FINCH.—It is inconceivable how you should have failed to see that in your four-move problem White can give mate at the third move by playing Q to K 6th. 2. The defect in the other position was detected before you sent a correction.

T. R. BURPE, Ottawa.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. XIV. is perfectly correct, syllabically.

H. BERGHE.—It, unfortunately, allows of a second solution, by 1. B to Q 4th (ch); 2. Q to Q 6th (ch), and mate next move.

I. S. M. of Glasgow.—It admits of a palpable solution in two moves, beginning 1. Q takes R P. **G. F. HULL.**—The corrected version has stood the test of careful scrutiny, and is now marked for publication.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1503 has been received from Jacques—John Summers—Eidolon—M. P.—Bordeaux—James—W. P. K.—A. K. D. of the Hague—A. E. P.—Kney, Verden—Raceland—A. S. Palmer—Buz-fuz—G. B.—Keith and Kate—Baz of Boston—Senag—J. Glasgow—M. D.—G. A. R.—Dix—R. G., of Moffat—R. H. T.—G. S. Thornbury—E. White—Silver—Knight—T. P. Cooper—Flyford Flavell—C. Duke—Euclid—W. S. B.—R. L. and E. H. of Hawick—W. Buller—H. Plunkett, Chichester—Bossesman—Walter Bennett—Athbar—R. D. T.—Francis—Medicus—Try Aguin—Omega—W. Furnival—Box and Cox—Banahoe—W. M. Driver—Percy—D. A. Dublin—Linscraw—T. V. D. Fullbourn—R. S. Lines—Ferdinand and Miranda—Cosmo—A. D. Gilbert—Devon—B.—W. Airey—W. R. and L. S.—Mentor—Rising Sun—Dan Cupid—Pip—Joseph Sowden—W. G. Partridge—Henry Fran—C. Minardiore—E. Symes—S. Y. M. A.—A. Wood—F. G. of Bourneouth—Theta—M. McIntyre—T. W., Canterbury—Anthony Rutledge, Lancaster—E. J. Bedford—J. Tassell—Maid Marian—Morgan—Drury—Fergus—Ben—James Laurie—Mercator—Willy—Jerry—D. B.—Joseph Newton—W. Perry—Q. E. D.—St. Clair—W. T. Aman—Wilson Moore—Westridge—G. O'Rilla—F. B. Huntspill—Leonard—Philip—Bishop—Haviland—Sigma—R. D. E.—W. S. B.—E. K.—Charles R. B.—Plunket and John Thomas—Singleton—Trim—J. T. T. of York—Loughbanks—E. W. P.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Redruth—Zimperl—Sim—B. G. W.—J. M. of Rotterdam—S. J. G. F.—W. H. Gunston—Vingt-et-un—S. Bost—H. W. of Oxford—H. I. Jones—Von Arnfeldt—Trial—T. Atkinson—E. Burkhard—Romola—G. B. E.—S. S. W.—Pelham—J. and W. Coventry—W. J. L.

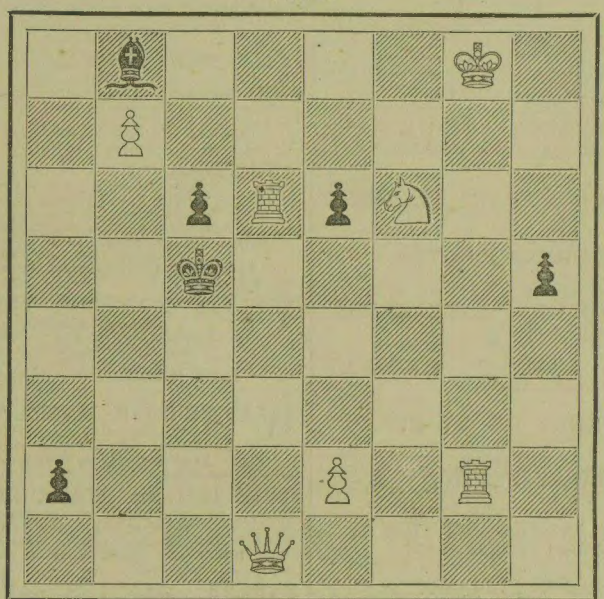
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1508.

WHITE. 1. Kt to Q 4th	BLACK. P takes Kt or (*)	WHITE. 2. R to B 6th. Mate.	BLACK.
(*) 1.	R takes Kt or (†)	2. R takes R. Mate.	
(†) 2.	2. R or Kt gives mate.	Q moves.	The other variations are obvious.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1509.

WHITE. 1. Q to Q Kt sq 2. Q to Q Kt 5th	BLACK. B takes R (best) B or Kt moves	WHITE. 3. P to K 6th, or P takes Kt. Mate.	BLACK.
--	--	--	---------------

PROBLEM NO. 1510.
By Dr. GOLD.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in three moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB AND THE VIENNA CHESS CLUB.

We this week give, by desire, the whole of the moves played up to this time in the two Games of the Match between Vienna and London.

LONDON GAME.		VIENNA GAME.	
WHITE (London).	BLACK (Vienna).	WHITE (London).	BLACK (Vienna).
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Kt 5th	2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to Q 5th	B to K 2nd	3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th
5. B to K B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	5. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
6. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt	6. B to Q 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)
7. Q takes P	Castles	7. B to K 2nd	K to Q sq
8. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	8. Castles	B takes B
9. Castles	B to K 3rd	9. Kt takes B	Q to K B 5th
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd	10. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd
11. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	11. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th
12. K P takes P	B to B 4th	12. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
13. Kt to K 4th	P takes P	13. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to K sq
14. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	14. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to R 3rd
15. B to K 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
16. Q to K B 4th	Kt takes B	16. B to K R 5th	Q to K B 4th
17. Q takes Kt	Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	17. B to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
18. P to K B 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd	18. B to K 2nd	B to K 2nd
19. P to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd	19. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd
20. Q to Q 4th	K R to Q sq	20. K R to Q sq	Kt to K B 2nd

EXHIBITION OF BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAYING.

Mr. Zukertort, who is on a visit to Scotland, indulged the members of the Glasgow Chess Club, on Saturday last, by playing twelve games simultaneously, and without seeing a chess-board, against as many opponents. We shall probably find room for a few of the games next week or the week after.

GLASGOW CHESS CLUB HANDICAP TOURNEY.

The second round of this tourney has just terminated, with the following result:—

SECTION A.		SECTION B.	
Mr. Fairlie (Class 3) beat Mr. A. Murray (Class 3).	Mr. Birch (Class 2) " Mr. M'arget (Class 1).	Mr. Berwick (Class 4) v. Mr. Gilchrist (Class 4).	Mr. Allan (Class 4) v. Mr. Bash (Class 5).
Mr. Henderson (Class 3) beat Mr. Marshall (Class 3).	Mr. Jenkins (Class 1) w.o.*	*Mr. Grant (Class 1) resigned without playing.	
SECTION C.		SECTION D.	
Mr. Birch v. Mr. Henderson.	Mr. Jenkins v. Mr. Fairlie.		

More than £130,000 remains in the hands of the committee appointed to distribute the national bounty to the Lancashire operatives during the cotton famine. At a meeting of this committee, on Monday, it was decided, on the motion of Lord Derby, to apply to the Court of Chancery for leave to employ these funds in the establishment of a convalescent hospital, between Lytham and Blackpool.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, of Miss Elizabeth Houstoun Douglas, of No. 24, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, and of Baads and Craigs, in Scotland, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by Edward Estridge, Esq., the Rev. William Henry Plummer, Archibald Steuart, and the Rev. William Powell, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix has bequeathed £250, free of duty, to each of the following charitable institutions—viz., to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton; the Blind School, St. George's-in-the-Fields; the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Church of England Missionary Society; the Orphan Home, Ham-common; the Convalescent Asylum, Walton-on-Thames; the Governesses' Institution, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; the Cancer Hospital, Brompton; St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner; St. Ann's School, Streatham; the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Redham, near Croydon; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise; the National Life-Boat Institution; the Hans Town Schools, Sloane-street, Chelsea; the Cripples' Home, Marylebone-road; the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, Red-hill; the Religious Tract Society; and the Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road. There are also numerous pecuniary and specific bequests; the residue of her real and personal estate testatrix leaves to General Alexander Houstoun, Wallace Houstoun, Edward Estridge, and John Plummer.

The will and three codicils of Mr. Charles Meeking, of Holborn, and of Richings Park, Iver, Bucks, were granted, on the 17th ult., to Charlotte Spencer Meeking, the relict, Charles Meeking, the son, James Spicer, and the Rev. Lewis Duvall Hall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator directs that Dr. Miller, of Greenwich, and the Rev. W. Cadman, of Marylebone, and the survivor of them, are to have the right of presentation to the churches of Iver and Iver Heath on any vacancy occurring, and subject thereto the advowsons of the said livings goes to testator's said son; the widow gets an annuity of £4000, and the two daughters, Charlotte and Kate Mary, take legacies of £80,000 and £60,000 respectively. The residue of his property, real and personal, testator gives to his son Charles, part of the real estate, however, only for life, with remainder to his eldest son.

The will of William Hall, Esq., of Seven Springs, Cumberley, Gloucestershire, was proved on the 21st ult., by Sarah Walker Hampson (wife of John Hampson), the surviving executrix, the personalty being sworn under £60,000. The testator has given the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife, Sarah Hall (since deceased), and his daughter, the said Sarah Walker Hampson.

The will and codicil of James Startin, late of 3, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens, surgeon, were proved on the 18th ult., by George Startin, the brother, Charles Henry Fretwell, and Arthur Thomas Farrer Pearson, the executors, under £50,000. Among the legacies there is one of £1000 to the Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Stamford-street.

The will of William Thorne, Esq., of Barnstaple, Devon, was proved on the 21st ult., by his two daughters, Mary Ann Thorne and Elizabeth Susan Thorne, who are the only legatees named in the will, under £60,000.

The will of John Iltid Nichol Proctor, of Doctor's-commons, has been proved under £60,000; that of John Cunningham, late of Seville, Spain, has been proved under £35,000; and that of Thomas Rider, of Southwark, builder, under £35,000.

POSTAL NOTICES.

The Post Office of New South Wales having given notice that packets containing articles of jewellery, watches, &c., received in that colony are chargeable with customs' duties, the Postmaster-General thinks it necessary to make this regulation known to the public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the post to New South Wales are, according to the colonial laws, liable to forfeiture, or at the least to be stopped and returned to the senders.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follow:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, Feb. 13; via Brindisi, on the evening of Feb. 21.

During the present year mails for the Falkland Islands will be dispatched on the following dates:—Feb. 10, by Brazil packet, via Southampton; March 20, by Brazil packet, via Liverpool; May 9, by Brazil packet, via Southampton; June 20, by Brazil packet, via Liverpool; Aug. 9, by Brazil packet, via Southampton; Sept. 20, by Brazil packet, via Liverpool; Nov. 10, by Brazil packet, via Southampton. As in the case of mails for Brazil, the mails for the Falkland Islands will be made up in London on the morning of the packet's departure when sailing from Southampton, and on the previous evening when sailing from Liverpool.

It is the intention of the Government to call out the yeomanry cavalry for duty during the present year.

Lord Houghton spoke on education at Halifax on Monday night. He said the first duty of every parent now was to see that their children were educated—if not exactly in the manner they wished, but let them be educated.

Liverpool has earnestly bestirred herself to honour the memory of her late representative, Mr. Graves, and a large public meeting has appointed a powerful committee to consider what form the deceased gentleman's memorial should assume.

The district committees of the Charity Organisation Society have dealt with 15,375 cases (exclusive of 12,512 non-resident applications) during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872. Of these 4910 were dismissed for different reasons, 4684 were referred to legal and charitable agencies, and 5780 were assisted by grants, loans, employment, and other ways.

Lord Elcho, on Monday night, addressed a large meeting of East Lothian miners at Tranent. The noble Lord went at great length into the existing complications in the coal trade; and, while contending that society had, in the main, done its duty by the miners, the miners, in doing so little work, were failing in their duty to society, and failing at the same time to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded of laying by something for themselves and families.

Mr. William Chaffers, the author of "Hall Marks on Plate," gives the following information for purchasers of articles of gold in a letter to the *Times*:—"It may be well to state for the information of the public, and to put people on their guard in purchasing gold, that, whether of the best or worst quality, it is still termed so and sold as warranted gold, although the value ranges from 85s. to 30s. per oz.—that 24-carat or pure gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d. per oz.; 22-carat, or standard, is worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.; 20-carat (Ireland only) is worth £3 10s. 9½d. per oz.; 18-carat is worth £3 3s. 8½d. per oz.; 15-carat is worth £2 13s. 1d. per oz.; 12-carat is worth £2 2s. 5½d. per oz.; 9-carat is worth £1 11s. 10½d. per oz. Hence any purchaser may tell by the stamp the intrinsic value of the article offered for sale, to which must necessarily be added the cost of manufacture."

NEW MUSIC.

THE SPRING FLOWERS WALTZES

By GEORGE A. FISHER.

4s.; post-free, 2s.
J. B. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MUSIC.—Gratis and post-free, THE LADIES' GUIDE (invaluable).—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street.

O FAIR DOVE! O FOND DOVE! the immensely popular song. By A. S. GATTY. Sung by Madame Fatey. No. 1 in F, for contralto or baritone; No. 2 in A flat, for soprano or tenor. 4s.; post-free for 24 stamps each. "We have seldom met with so much beauty concealed in so apparently simple a song."—*Edinburgh Courant*.
London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE HUMMING-BIRD'S SONG. In imitation of a Musical Box. For the Pianoforte. Composed by J. FRIDHAM. 3s.; free by post 18 stamps.
London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

IF WISHES WERE HORSES. Song. Words by Charles Mackay; Music by ALFRED ROSEN. "A new song by a new composer, attracting much attention, and promising wide popularity." 3s.; free by post for 18 stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

COME WHEN THE SOFT TWILIGHT FALLS. New Vocal Duet, for Soprano and Contralto. Words by Dr. Carpenter; Music by R. SCHUMANN. 4s.; free by post for 24 stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

WHEN GENTLE WINDS. New Vocal Duet, for Soprano and Contralto. Words by Dr. Carpenter; Music by R. SCHUMANN. 4s.; free by post for 24 stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

TRIP LIGHTLY WITH ME. New Fairy Song. Words by Mr. Carpenter; Music by LUIGI GOLFIERI. 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps.
OH, COME AGAIN. New Serenade. Words by Rea; Music by LUIGI GOLFIERI. 3s.; free by post, 18 stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

A ROSE IN HEAVEN. New Song. By FRANZ ABT. No. 1, in F; No. 2, in G. 4s. each. "This little gem will haunt the memory of those who hear it long after the song has ceased."—*Wide Graphic*. Also as a Duet for Soprano and Contralto. 4s. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

MY MOTHER AMONG THE ANGELS. New Song. By the Author and Composer of the widely-popular song, "A Rose in Heaven." 3s.; free by post for 18 stamps.

ANNIE. New Song. By the Composer of "A Rose in Heaven," "My Mother Among the Angels," &c. 3s.; free by post for 18 stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

NEW PIANO MUSIC. Just Issued.
Meeting of the Waters. B. Richards. 4s.
The Thorn (Shield). Geo. F. West. 4s.
Moonlit Waters. W. S. Rockstro. 4s.
The Humming-Bird's Song (in imitation of a musical box). J. Fridham. 3s.
A Rose in Heaven. B. Richards. 3s.
Fantasy (Mozart's "Figaro"). W. S. Rockstro. 4s.
Plus Vite—Galop. B. Tours. 4s.
Whisperings of Home. B. Richards. 4s.
Put me in my little bed. B. Richards. 3s.
The Musical Box. No. 1. J. Liebhich. 4s.
The Gipsy's Warning. B. Richards. 3s.
Far Away. B. Richards. 4s.
Those Evening Bells. Geo. F. West. 4s.
The Shamrock (Irish Air). J. Fridham. 3s.
Evening. Nocturne. B. Richards. 3s.
The Joyful Peasant (Schumann). Geo. F. West. 3s.
The Thistle (Scottish Air). J. Fridham. 3s.
All at half price, post-free in stamps.
London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicians.

I LOVE MY LOVE. By CIRO PINSUTI. "Signor Pinsuti has produced nothing happier than the fresh, brilliant song before us. It is tuneful without being commonplace, and it is accompanied in masterly fashion."—*Queen*. Sent for 2s.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

BEAUTIFUL DREAMS. New Song. By W. C. LEVEY. Sung by Miss Russell every evening at Drury Lane Theatre. This immensely successful song, by the composer of "Emeralda," "The Magic of Music," &c., sent for 2s.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

MY ONE TRUE LOVE. New Song. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. Equal in beauty to her celebrated songs "Only" and "Weary." Sent for 2s.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

WHEN THE BAIKINIES ARE ASLEEP. New Song. By Lady BAKER. "This is more than charming; it is a highly-meritorious composition, and will not fail to please wherever it is heard."—*Queen*, July 27. Sent for 2s.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

M. GOUNOD'S CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S. HALL.—On SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, HO MESSO NUOVE CORDE AL MANDOLIN (Biondina No. 5), by CHARLES GOUNOD, will be sung for the first time. Six Biondinas are now ready.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE. Juvenile Quadrille on popular Melodies. By CHARLES GODFREY. "Very pretty and very easy; just the thing for juvenile players. The illustrated titlepage is exceedingly good."—*Orchestra*, Dec. 27. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

SPRING SONG.—BRINLEY RICHARDS. This charming arrangement of the popular song from "Babil and Bijou" is now ready. Post-free, 18 stamps.
London: J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street; and 123, Chesham-street.

CEUR D'ARTICHAUT. Polka, PAZZA D'AMORE Valse, the rage in Paris and Italy, by JULES KLEIN, Author of the celebrated Waltz "Fraises au Champagne." Sold Everywhere.

IRON-STRUTTED PIANOFORTES. The most substantial Instrument yet produced. Especially suited to variable climates. Prices from 25 gs. to 85 gs.
P. J. Smith and Sons, Sole Manufacturers, Queen's-road, and Park-row, Bristol.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOT for NICOLE. FRERES' celebrated Instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. Lists of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE. Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain and ornamented.
Fiddle Pattern. OZ. S. d. Queen's Pattern. OZ. S. d.
12 Table Spoons 30 .. 11 0 12 Table Spoons 40 .. 15 0 0
12 Dessert Forks 20 .. 7 6 12 Dessert Forks 25 .. 9 7 6
12 Table Forks 30 .. 11 0 12 Table Forks 40 .. 15 0 0
12 Dessert Forks 20 .. 7 6 12 Dessert Forks 25 .. 9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons 10 .. 3 13 4 2 Gravy Spoons 12 .. 4 10 0
1 Soup Ladle 10 .. 3 13 4 1 Soup Ladle 11 .. 4 2 0
1 Sauce Ditto 10 .. 3 13 4 1 Sauce Ditto 12 .. 4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt) .. 1 0 0 4 Salt Spoons (gilt) .. 2 2 6
12 Tea Spoons 10 .. 3 13 4 12 Tea Spoons 14 .. 5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar-Tongs .. 4 15 0 1 Pair Sugar-Tongs .. 1 5 0
A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of Tea and Coffee Services, and other articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.
For the use of committees, a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings, of plate kept ready for presentation.

BALL-ROOMS, &c.

FOR HIRE.—For BALLS and EVENING PARTIES.—Superior Rout Seats, Hollands, Awnings, Canopies, Chandeliers, Looking-glasses, &c. Ball and other Rooms erected and fitted up tastefully in town or country.
NOSOTT'S Decorative, Upholstery, and Looking-Glass Works (Established Half a Century), 397-8-9-10, Oxford-street.

COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOL can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoots accurately and with great force. Price 30s. New supply of superior Cartridges. Colt's New Breech-loading Central-fire Revolvers have the Boxer Cartridge.
Address, Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.
EXAMINATIONS in DRAWING in ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS for the POOR.
The Science and Art Department will, under prescribed regulations, hold Examinations through the agency of the Managers in National, Parish, or other Day Schools for the Poor.
These Examinations will take place on March 6 in schools in which instruction in drawing is given by persons certificated, or partially certificated, in second-grade drawing.
Payments to the Managers and Prizes to the Children and Pupil Teachers are offered on the results of these Examinations.
Applications for Examination must be made before Feb. 14.
Further information may be obtained from the SECRETARY, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.—By order of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

EDUCATIONAL.—To Parents and Guardians.—A VACANCY for ONE PUPIL in a Private Family of good position, where the children are educated under their mother's supervision. A most accomplished lady retained as German Governess; also English. Parents leaving England would be able to do so without anxiety for the welfare of the child. The Pupil would enjoy change of air three or four times a year—seaside, town, and country. Terms, £100 per annum.—Address by letter (prepaid) to W. W. care of Abbott, Barton, and Co., Advertising Agents, 239, Strand, W.C.

MR. C. H. LAKE, B.A., Lond. (in Honours), and one of the Examiners for the "Theory and Practice of Education" in the College of Preceptors, receives Five Resident Pupils. Two vacancies. Address, The Redcliffe School, 1, Cathcart-road, South Kensington.

WRITING, Bookkeeping, &c.—Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may in Eight easy Lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; Arithmetic, Shorthand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. Smart, at his Sole Institution, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street. West of England Insurance Agency.

LOSS OF LIFE OR LIMB, WITH THE CONSEQUENT LOSS OF TIME AND MONEY, CAUSED BY

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, PROVIDED FOR BY A POLICY OF THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

OFFERS UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

INVESTED CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £130,000.

AN ANNUAL PAYMENT of £3 to £6 5s. INSURES £1000 AT DEATH,

OR AN ALLOWANCE AT THE RATE OF £6 PER WEEK FOR TOTAL DISABILITY BY INJURY.

INSURERS OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING

SHARE IN REALISED PROFITS.

MARINE ASSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

INSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE.

BY THE JOURNEY OR BY PERIODS OF TIME.

AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS

ASK FOR AN INSURANCE TICKET WHEN YOU PAY YOUR RAILWAY FARE.

ANNUAL INCOME, £150,000.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS have been PAID as COMPENSATION

FOR 37,500 CLAIMS FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WALKING, RIDING, DRIVING, HUNTING.

SHOOTING, FISHING, TRAVELLING, OR AT HOME.

PROMPT and LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPLY TO THE CLERKS AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO THE LOCAL AGENTS, OR AT THE OFFICES,

NO. 64, CORNHILL; and 10, REGENT-STREET.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINES.

To work by hand, single-thread (noiseless), £2 15s. Ditto, shuttle, lock-stitch (recommended), £4 4s. Catalogues and Samples post-free.
PRIZE MEDALS—PARIS, 1855; LONDON, 1862; PARIS, 1867. 1 and 2, Chesham-street; and Oxford-circus, London.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES

long acknowledged as THE BEST.

are now also THE CHEAPEST.

THE NEW HAND-MACHINE, at £4 10s.

is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency.

GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W.

7, Colquhoun-street, Liverpool; and 101, Saucelhall-street, Glasgow.

Every Machine guaranteed. Instructions gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD COTTON, for Hand or Machine Sewing.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA MACHINE GLACE COTTON.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON is unsurpassed in quality.

J. and P. Coats' Sewing-Cotton, &c., to be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers throughout the United Kingdom.

BLACK SILKS, of SPECIAL MAKE,

15 per cent under price.

PETER ROBINSON has just purchased the Whole Stock of A. Lyons Manufacturer, at the above Reduction, and has pleasure in drawing his Customers' attention to them.
Quality No. 1 is a remarkably cheap Corded Silk, at 2s. 11½d. per yard; or £2 19s. 6d. for 20 yards.
Quality No. 2 is a good serviceable Gros Grain, at 3s. 11½d. or £3 18s. 6d. for 20 yards.
Superior Qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 3d., 6s. 11½d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., &c.

Also shades in Greys, Slates, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.

"If a whole piece is taken, a further reduction will be made."

For Patterns address PETER ROBINSON, 256, Regent-st., London.

ELEGANT SILK COSTUMES,

from Paris, much reduced in price.

In Black, Greys, Mauves, and Neutral Shades, of superb qualities, and made up in exquisite taste.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Court Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM."

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, 35s. to 5gs. trimmed crapes.

EVENING DRESSES.—NOVELTIES.

A handsome White or Black and White Tarlatan Skirt, with Tunic separately made, the whole trimmed with full ruffles and frills, for 1 guinea.

Also elegant Black or White Brussels Net Skirts, with Tunic, from 27s. 6d. to 5gs.

Engravings forwarded free. PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

FURS.—The Season for the Sale of Furs

being nearly over, the remaining Stock (all of the first quality) is being sold at less than half price.

In the Stock are some Grebe Collarets (slightly soiled), at 5s. 6d. and upwards; and Chinilla ditto, from 10s. 6d.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

THE NEW COLOURS

(Patterns free). Every description of SILKS and SATINS, including a large assortment specially manufactured for Bridal and Evening Wear, are now being sold at

PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

MANTLES.

Richly Embroidered Velvet Polonaise, Velvet Polonaise, Paletots, Double Capes, Dolman, fitting, and loose-shaped Jackets, trimmed with all the New Furs, 8gs. to 100gs.

A variety of new shapes in Velvet Jackets, both plain and trimmed, from 3gs. upwards.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

VELVET MANTLES, TRIMMED.

Beaver, Grebe, Ermine, Chinilla, Hudson's Bay, and Russian Sable, and all the Fashionable Furs, from 9gs. to 200gs.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

WATERPROOF MANTLES.

The Ulster, Ventnor, and Ryde. New Shapes, in Blue, Violet, Brown, and Green, in all shades of Grey Waterproof Tweeds.

Illustrations of the above free on application. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE GUINEA WATERPROOF,

either with or without Sleeves, in all Shades of Grey Waterproof Tweeds.

Illustrations of the above free on application. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

OPERA MANTLES and JACKETS in

great variety, and in all the new Shapes, from 21s. to 10gs.

WHITE FUR CIRCULAR OPERA MANTLES and JACKETS, 21gs. to 4gs.

A LARGE STOCK OF SOILED OPERAS and GERMAN WOOL OPERAS, at very low prices.

SEAL FUR JACKETS,

24 in. to 33 in. deep, from £8 15s. to 30gs.

The Illustrated Manual of Fashions free on application. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

ALL WINTER DRESSES at REDUCED PRICES.

INVERARY FRINGED TWEEDS, in Rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Grey, Browns, Drabs, &c., all reduced to 12s. 9d. the Dress (Waterproof).

VELVET-VELVETEEN (Glove Finish).

All Winter Dresses at Reduced Prices. Several Hundred Pieces, beautifully soft, and perfectly fast Black, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.

Also, in 33 new Shades of Colour, both Striped and Plain. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN EUROPE OF MADE WINTER COSTUMES,

Polonaises, Casques, Skirts, &c., in every New Material and the latest Style of Fashion, from 1 to 25 guineas each.

Detailed Illustrations post-free on application.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES OF FRENCH MERINOS and SERGES,

in all the new shades of colour, from 18s. 9d. to 35s. the Dress, all wool.

THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE YOKOHAMA SILK.

This splendid novelty, in white, black, and all colours, suitable for dinner, evening, or walking dresses, is 46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 24 guineas the Dress, and, being made expressly for, can be obtained only from

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.—Patterns free.

FOR EVENING, DINNER, OR WALKING DRESSES.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS. The highest quality manufactured, in White, Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them quite new tints, 28s. 6d. the Full Dress, or 2s. 4½d. per yard.

The Book of New Illustrations for this Season, post-free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, OR GRENADEINE.

MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES. Now ready, several hundred Robes. New Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 100gs. The DOLLA, a most charming Dress, with Panier, Flounces, and ample trained Skirt, 1 guinea, a substantial box included. The Book of New Illustrations for this Season, post-free from PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

BOYS' CLOTHING. Suits, 16s. to 45s.

Noted for HARD WEAR, HIGH CLASS, STYLE, AND QUALITY.

SAFETY BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,

for use before and after Accouchement. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANT, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,

Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen wanted by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

NOTICE respecting the Mineral Springs of Pullna, (Bohemia),

by Dr. CHARLES BAZZONI, of Milan, late Vice-President of the Physical-Medical Statistical Academy of Milan, Member and Correspondent of the Royal Medical Academy of Palermo, of the Royal Medical Institution, Valenciano, late Physician of the Military Hospitals, Superintendent Doctor of Public Health, &c.

BITTER MINERAL WATER OF PULLNA.
For many years I have ordered this Mineral Water, and I am convinced that its therapeutic value has completely justified the fame acquired among the best mineral waters of Austria and Germany. I used it for a long while with patients against slight internal gastric inflammations, and essentially united with catarrhs and constant physical defects, as well as against colds and humors. In particular, however, I must observe that I have found in this water an astonishing effect of curing those returning obstinate fevers caused by bad air and humid evaporations of marshes, as in our Lombardy and Central Italy. These fevers, which could not be completely cured by the means of quinine, were entirely cured by the Bitter Water of Pullna.

NOTICE.
1. This Mineral Water can be used in every season and weather (no exercise in open air is necessary), and may also be drunk in the room and the bed.

2. It can be taken cold or warmed.

3. The dose is adapted to the individuality. The daily dose for a child under seven years is from one to two table-spoonfuls, and for adults from one to two wine-glasses. The Water should be taken fasting.

4. To improve the taste little admixtures of white or red wine, or of a fruit liquor, or of milk, coffee, or tea, are allowed to be used.

5. The Water is free from gas; therefore the opened bottle, if re-corked, can be preserved for a long time without detriment to its medicinal qualities.

The Water can be obtained of all respectable Mineral-Water Merchants and Chemists in the United Kingdom.

ANTON ULBRICH, Director.

THE SPAS OF GERMANY and FRANCE.

W. BEST and SONS are constantly receiving the under-mentioned WATERS direct from the Springs:—Vais, Vichy, Carlsbad, Seltzer, Kissingen, Homburg, Pullna, Friedrichshall, &c. Agents for the Artificial Mineral Waters prepared by Dr. Struve and Co., at the Royal German Spa, Brighton, and the celebrated Rutin Waters, prepared by R. Ellis and Son. Price-List on application to their only establishment.

W. BEST and SONS, 22, HENRIETTA-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE, W.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

The true test of excellence, practical experience during the last twenty-five years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved